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WASHINGTON.

THE POSTPONED CAUCUS.

DEMOCRATS DODGING A MEETING WITH THEIR INFLATION BRETHREN — LANDERS, OF INDIANA, ON THE RECENT POSTPONEMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Mr. Lamar, Chairman of the House Democratic caucus, in postponing the meeting which was to have been held last night, stole a march on Mr. Landers, the champion inflationist of Indiana. Before the House adjourned yesterday Mr. Lamar informed Mr. Landers that the Democratic Senators could not attend the caucus if held last night, and requested his consent to have it postponed until Thursday night. To this Landers objected, saying he thought the Senators had no business to attend an adjourned caucus of the House, and his understanding with Lamar was that the caucus would meet pursuant to adjournment. Landers left the House for home a few minutes prior to adjournment yesterday, in order to look over the notes of his speech, and was surprised to learn that the meeting had been postponed until to-morrow night. Landers regards this movement as a confession of weakness on the part of the hard-money Democrats of the House, and says the Senators have been invited to the caucus for the purpose of overawing the soft-money men and outvoting them, if necessary. If the Senators attend to-morrow night it is probable objection will be raised to their participating in the council. There is some prospect that the caucus may be broken up or again postponed, or that the resolutions will be smothered by sending them to the caucus Committee on Conciliation and Advice. A direct vote will be avoided in any way possible.

THE CONSULAR APPROPRIATIONS.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE—THE FUNNY MEMBERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY SPEAK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The general debate on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill still continues. The committee hope to close the debate to-morrow, but there are still three or four speakers on the list. The speeches to-day were in support of the reductions reported. The first was what may be called the maiden speech of Mr. Springer, of Illinois, who has been a prominent member of the Legislature, and promises to hold a leading place in the House. He made as good a speech as possible on the measure, which he defended, but was unfortunate in his selection of an occasion to mingle in debate. Mr. Springer regards the effete monarchies of the Old World as incapable of giving this young and great Republic any lessons in the management of foreign intercourse. He also thinks the elections which placed the control of the House in the hands of his party a demand for economy, retrenchment, and reform. He thinks the majority will meet the expectations of the people, even though a few such men as Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Wood should vote with the Republicans. Mr. Cox made a speech which he himself described before its delivery as the greatest speech of his life; the speech was very funny in two or three parts, and a good deal strained in others. It had little reference to the Appropriation bill, and so far as it related to any particular subject it was a speech in favor of free trade. It excited the combativeness of Mr. Kelley, who followed immediately in reply, defending the protective laws. The Democrats say, "follow the committee," and probably the reductions will be made in spite of any arguments that can be used against them. The bill cannot now be finished this week, and may run through the greater part of next.

Mr. Blaine will occupy the floor of the House to-morrow for one hour or more on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. Only a small portion of the time will be devoted to discussing the pending bill. Prior to the assembling of Congress Mr. Blaine prepared the outlines of a speech to be delivered upon national finances, and it is the understanding to-night that he will take this opportunity to deliver it. Mr. Kelley had arranged to follow and answer Mr. Blaine upon the finances, but will not now be able to do so, as Mr. Randall gave notice to-day that he would move to limt debate on the pending bill to five minutes upon the conclusion of Mr. Blaine's remarks to-morrow. Mr. Kelley pronounces this movement of Blaine's sharp practice, and is much chagrined that he will be prevented from replying to the financial argument of the ex-Speaker.

THE CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION.

DEBATE ON THE BILL IN THE SENATE—NO ACTION YET.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Centennial bill was taken up in the Senate to-day and after an interesting debate went over till to-morrow, when it will undoubtedly pass. Mr. Morrill, of Maine, opened the debate by a strong speech in favor of the appropriation. The other speakers were Senators Sherman, Wallace, Sargent, Cameron, Morton, Maxey, McCreery, and Eaton. Senator Edmunds, though he closed his speech with an intimation that he should vote for the bill, really made a speech against it. He showed that the invitation issued by the President to foreign nations was based upon a letter from the Governor of Pennsylvania, stating that the requisite provisions had been made for the Exhibition, which statement was not true. Mr. Cameron spoke twice for the bill. Mr. McCreery made a humorous speech against it, and Mr. Eaton brought up the Virginia resolutions of 1798, and took the position of a strict constructionist, of course opposing the bill. It turns out that the amendment made in the House requiring the commission to pay back the appropriation into the Treasury out of the profits is not effective, because of the rights of stockholders, which are vested under provisions of the original bill, and cannot be disturbed hereafter.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE DISTRICT COMMISSION INVESTIGATION —PACIFIC MAIL — STRAW BIDS—THE TEXAS PACIFIC $400,000,000 BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—It is the design of the Committee on the District of Columbia to make its investigation of the commission thorough and complete. The public examinations will begin on Saturday morning. Several witnesses have been summoned, who are said to be able to testify to fraudulent transactions on the part of some subordinate officers. One of the general charges is that subordinate officers to the Commissioners have been in bad transactions, and the investigation begins at this point simply because the witnesses are conveniently at hand. The charges against the Commissioners are numerous, and some of them very grave; but they request the committee to make the investigation as severe as possible, and declare themselves ready to meet every allegation.

The Subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee, charged with the investigation of allegations that improper means were used to secure the passage of the act incorporating the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, examined John D. Defrees, formerly public printer, and one other witness. Neither of these witnesses knew anything touching the allegations. The subcommittee for the present have determined to conduct their investigations in secret, but should any material facts be developed the investigation will be conducted with open doors.

The subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary have had some consultation concerning the cases of King and Schumaker. The first question raised was as to the jurisdiction of the House over crimes committed by members in previous Congresses. Precedents against this Congress taking jurisdiction of the cases are cited, and will probably be made an excuse for saving King and Schumaker. It must be admitted, however, that the question is important and deserving of consideration.

The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to-day continued the examination of Mr. Holbrook in relation to straw bids and the general management of postal affairs. He was subjected to a long and tedious cross-examination by the Chairman of the committee, who failed to shake his direct testimony.

The Committee on Pacific Railroads had a meeting to-day and the report of the Subcommittee on the Texas Pacific scheme was received and considered. There was not time for final action and the committee will meet again to-morrow. It is said by a member of the committee that an amendment will probably be made to include another branch to Waco, Texas, to give a connection to Galveston. This will make the fifth branch, and is about one hundred and twenty miles long. The whole amount which the bill would make the Government liable for at the end of fifty years is now computed at $400,000,000. No such enormous project was ever brought before Congress.

THE WILKES EXPEDITION.

WHY THE PRINTING OF THE REPORT HAS BEEN SUSPENDED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The joint Committee on the Library to-day adopted for submission to the Senate a report prepared by the Chairman, Senator Howe, on the memorial of Gen. Charles Wilkes, asking for an investigation of the reasons for stopping the work of publishing the results of Wilkes' exploring expedition. The report will be submitted to the Senate to-morrow. It gives a detailed history of the action taken by Congress on this subject at various times, beginning in 1842, and shows that up to Jan. 31, 1859, there had been expended on account of the publication of the results nearly two hundred and eighty thousand dollars. In March of that year it was proposed in the Senate to appropriate some fifty-seven thousand dollars for completing the publication, but the proposition was defeated. Mr. Clay thought the Government had done enough for Mr. Wilkes, and said it had enriched him. Mr. Hale likened the prolongation of the publication to the chancery suit of Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce. Mr. Toombs suggested that the publication be thrown into the Potomac. An amendment was, however, agreed to, appropriating about eight thousand dollars to complete "certain unfinished volumes" which were said to be the last; and again in 1872, Congress passed an act authorizing the Library Committee to contract for the completion of the unfinished volumes, provided the cost should not exceed $9,000. The present Chairman of the committee has refused to audit bills presented by Admiral Wilkes for salaries of assistants, &c., drawn against this appropriation, for the reason that it appears that no contract has been made, and Wilkes has no right to certify bills against the fund. Moreover the committee find that during the entire progress of the work the superintendence, office rent, &c., have been more costly than the authorship, printing, and binding combined. The committee say they decline to charge the appropriation with the cost of maintaining a Printing Bureau to do an insignificant amount of work. Only one volume, the twenty-fourth, remains unpublished, and the memorialist has been repeatedly informed that if he will place the manuscript in the hands of the committee proper measures will be taken for its publication. This he has declined to do, and the work of publication is stopped for that single reason.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

REPORT OF THE INTER-OCEANIC CANAL COMMISSION — THE DEMOCRATS AND THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Inter-oceanic Canal Commission, consisting of Gen. Humphries Chief of Engineers United States Army; Superintendent Patterson, of the Coast Survey, and Commodore Daniel Ammen, United States Navy, accompanied by their Secretary, Frank B. Smith, of the Navy Department, waited upon the President this afternoon and presented their report. The commission recommend, as has been very generally known, the selection of the Nicaragua route for the construction of the inter-oceanic canal.

A postal treaty has been signed by the representatives of the United States and Japan, agreeing that the rate of letter postage shall be five cents between the two countries, and two cents upon newspapers not exceeditg two ounces. The new arrangement will come into operation on the 1st of April next.

The total amount of Board of Audit certificates converted into the District 3.65 bonds by the Sinking Fund Commissioners up to date is $13,742,012. The House Committee for the District of Columbia have propounded numerous interrogatories to the District Commissioners, the answers to be returned under oath. They make elaborate inquiries as to the completion of contracts begun under the late Board of Public Works, asking what was the mode of payment, and how much is now due on them. Also as to new contracts and expenditures for the repair of streets, &c., whether the work was open to competition among bidders, and a call is made for a tabulated statement of expenditures on account of improvements by the Commissioners, who are required to state whether they have entered into a contract whereby they agreed to make a payment in 3.65 bonds at the market value.

The Metropolitan Democratic Club have passed resolutions denunciatory of Mr. Adams, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, because, they say, he has appointed as Stationery Clerk a man who has been uniformly known as a Republican, and they intend to present the fact to the Democratic members, in order that they may rebuke him. It appears that Mr. Adams failed to recognize the club in the distribution of patronage, and that the appointment of the Stationery Clerk was based on the fact that he was strongly recommended for the position by prominent gentlemen of Washington, supported by some of the most zealous Democratic members of the House. Mr. Adams has retained some of the Republican clerks who have served under former organizations, and has no present intention of removing them.

CRAZED BY POVERTY.

MIDDLETOWN, Feb. 9.—A pitiable case of destitution has recently come to light at Ellenville, Ulster County. A Mrs. Cameron, with her family, resided in a tenement-house near the canal, and being unable to pay several months' rent which was due, was informed that she must leave the premises. She removed her small quantity of household goods to an old boat lying in the canal, and there, with her family half clad and half starved, she gave way to bitter grief, and finally became a maniac, and had to be removed to the Hudson River Insane Asylum at Poughkeepsie. Her children have found good homes with families in Ellenville.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE SUEZ CANAL PURCHASE.

PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE—PRINCE BISMARCK'S OPINION OF THE PURCHASE.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The official correspondence relative to the purchase by Great Britain of the Khédive's shares in the Suez Canal is made public to-day. The details of the commencement and objects of the transaction correspond with the explanation made by Mr. Disraeli in the House of Commons last night. In November last the Egyptian Minister of the Interior assured the British agent that the Egyptian Government considered England her most sincere friend, and would infinitely prefer the Egyptian interest in the canal transferred to England than to any other power. The Rothschilds receive two and one-half per cent. commission on the twenty millions advanced, and five per cent. interest until the British Government refund. The correspondence includes a letter from Lord Odo Russell, the British Minister at Berlin, reporting that Prince Bismarck had mentioned the purchase in terms of high appreciation and approval. The letter of the British agent at Cairo shows that the Khédive offered to sell England the right to fifteen per cent of the net revenue of the canal to which he was entitled after the earnings of the canal exceed a certain specified sum. The Khédive recommended the purchase as giving additional control over the canal. The Earl of Derby refused, and stated that England would regard as inconsistent with the integrity of the Ottoman Empire any act by which the Khédive dispossessed himself of control over the canal.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FAILURE OF A FOREIGN PROVISION HOUSE —A WALKING MATCH WON BY WESTON.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The firm of William Merry & Son, foreign provision merchants, doing business at Nos. 133 High street, Whitechapel, and in Southwark and Southampton, have failed. Their liabilities are placed at £90,000 sterling.

The walking match between Edward Payson Weston and the English champion, Perkins, commenced last evening at 9 o'clock. The match was for a £50 cup, for the greatest distance in twenty-four hours, Weston fixing his limit for 115 miles. Perkins gave out at noon to-day, after making sixty-five miles. Weston is still walking.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Scotch Rifle Teams have resolved to hold a council to consider the question of withdrawing their separate acceptance of the American challenge.

GERMANY.

DEBATE ON THE AMENDED PENAL CODE—PRINCE BISMARCK ON "SEMI-OFFICIAL" JOURNALS.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—In the Reichstag to-day the bill amending the penal code came up for third reading. The debate was on the clauses which were recently rejected, imposing penalties on members of secret societies, and to prevent the inciting of hostility between different classes, and the attacking of the national institutions. Prince Bismarck participated in the debate and urged the reinsertion of the clauses which had been thrown out. He animadverted upon the misstatements and calumnies of the press. He instanced the invention of the war rumors last Spring by newspapers which were falsely considered semi-official. He emphatically denied the existence of semi-official papers or correspondents. The Prince concluded as follows: "We live in a state of the most profound peace. We have no wish for conquest. We are contented with what we possess. We have no thought of threatening any one; nevertheless these rumors are continually arising." No action was reached on the bill.

FRANCE.

THE PREFECT OF POLICE OF PARIS—DEATH OF AN AUTHOR.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—M. Renault, the Prefect of Police of Paris, has resigned, deeming his candidature for the Assembly at Corbeil incompatible with his official position. Deputy Voisin has been appointed Prefect of Police in place of M. Renault.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Paris states that the Republican M. Valentin recently wrote a letter supporting M. Renault, Prefect of Police, as a candidate for the Chamber of Deputies. Minister Buffet thereupon imperatively summoned M. Renault to disavow such support. This was the cause of the Prefect's resignation, which was announced to-day.

M. Rouher has issued an address to the electors of the Arrondissement of Riom, in the Department of Puy-de-Dôme. He claims fidelity to the imperial family as the greatest honor, and declares he has absolute confidence that if the people are consulted the Empire will be re-established.

Pierre Sebastian Laurentie, the author, is dead. He was born in 1793.

[The death of Laurentie, the French historian, is announced in our telegraphic dispatches He was born at Houga, in the Department of Gers, Jan. 21, 1793, and was for many years editor of the *Quotidienne* and other journals in the Legitimist interest. Among his works are *Histoire de France* and *Histoire de l'Empire Romain*, with several pamphlets in opposition to the doctrines of Renan.]

PARIS AND THE CENTENNIAL.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—The committee appointed to arrange for the special participation of the City of Paris in the United States Centennial Exhibition, will send objects peculiar to the Municipality, such as plans of public gardens and buildings.

HUNGARY.

A NATIONAL MONUMENT TO M. DEAK.

PESTH, Feb. 9.—At a conference of the Liberal members of the Hungarian Diet, held to-day, it was unanimously agreed to support the bill for the erection of a national monument to the deceased statesman, M. Deak.

BELGIUM.

DENIAL OF THE REPORTED FINDING OF GUNPOWDER IN A STEAMER'S COAL.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The story that a quantity of gunpowder had been discovered in the coal of a steamer at Antwerp, which was cabled a few days ago, is pronounced untrue.

EGYPT.

LOANS EFFECTED WITH THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK.

CAIRO, Feb. 9.—The Anglo-Egyptian Bank has contracted to advance $10,000,000 to Egypt on the security of her crops, and also a loan of $70,000,000 to meet the Egyptian floating debt and other charges.

TURKEY.

THE REPORTED INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CONSULS AT MOSTAR DENIED.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Reuter's telegrams from Vienna declare the dispatch to the *Daily News* from Vienna to the effect that the Consuls at Mostar had received instructions to negotiate with the insurgents on the basis of Count Andrassy's proposals, to be untrue.

SPAIN.

THE CARLISTS ASSUME THE OFFENSIVE AT OYARZUN.

HENDAYE, Feb. 9.—The Carlists have assumed the offensive against the Alfonsist positions at Oyarzun.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

ANXIETY OVER THE RESULT OF THE COLOMBIAN ELECTIONS—OUTRAGE ON A BRITISH SUBJECT—GUATEMALA AND SALVADOR.

PANAMA, Feb. 1.—The political news is unimportant. Peace is certain until after the examination of the votes for the President of the Union by the Congress that meets to-day at Bajota. On the result of that examination will peace or war be determined. The Royal Mail steamer Severn, in getting to her berth Jan. 2, ran into the Tagus, of the same line and lying at the wharf. The stern of the Tagus sank to the ground, and the cargo in the after compartment was damaged. She was raised and is repairing. The Severn sailed on the 22d with the mails and passengers of the Tagus.

At Tumaco, a port of this Republic, Mr. Grindale, of Grindale & Co., merchants, was assaulted by a former clerk. In defense, Mr. Grindale struck the man with a hoe handle, and the man died a few moments after. This happened on the 25th of December. Mr. Grindale was imprisoned and put in irons, and his life threatened by a mob. A British ship of war is likely to be soon at the place to protect Mr. Grindale, and other foreigners who are also in jeopardy.

The financial difficulty in Peru is not yet solved. If the Commissioners in Europe fail again to obtain a loan general bankruptcy is predicted.

The Exposition of the Industries of All Nations was closed on Jan. 9. There were 807 poor families thrown on charity by the late flood at Valparaiso.

Heavy rains have fallen in Costa Rica, and much damage has been done to the coffee plantations. The crop, it is feared, will be small.

Guatemala had 12,000 men under arms, and Salvador 6,000. By the steamer Costa Rica, hence on Jan. 25, 1,000 rifles went up for Salvador, and a further quantity is here to go by the steamer of the 3d inst. In the meantime the Diet of Plenipotentiaries is being held at Guatemala on the confederation project. War between the two Republics is no longer threatened, however, an amicable arrangement of the question in dispute having been arrived at.

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL.

ADDITIONAL DELEGATES APPOINTED—SEVERAL MORE CHURCHES DECLINE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.—The delegates from this city to the Advisory Council to be held in pursuance of the call from Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, will be Rev. J. R. Danforth, Pastor of the Central Congregational Church, and Mr. Nelson F. Evans, an insurance agent, from the same church. There are only three churches of this denomination in Philadelphia, and the delegates were invited from the largest. Rev. Mr. Danforth has expressed regrets that many churches have declined to send representatives, giving as his reasons that most of those who have accepted are those who can be counted as partisan friends of Mr. Beecher. There was a minority in the Central Church averse to sending delegates to the Council.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 9.—The three Providence Congregational churches which were invited to the Beecher Advisory Council have declined.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.—The Vine Street Church, Rev. Dr. C. B. Boynton, Pastor, has declined the invitation to the Plymouth Church Advisory Council.

NEWARK, Feb. 9.—The two Newark Congregational churches have accepted invitations to the Plymouth Church Advisory Council, and have appointed as delegates Revs. Messrs. Brown and Boynton and laymen David Ripley and John Grant.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—The Pine Street Church, of Lewiston, Me., has voted to send delegates to the Plymouth Church Advisory Council.

CHESTER, N. J., Feb. 9.—The First Congregational Church of Chester, has voted to be represented in the Advisory Council.

TERRE HAUTE, Feb. 9.—The First Congregational Church of this place has accepted the invitation to the Plymouth Church Advisory Council.

BANGOR, Feb. 9—The Hammond Street Church voted to send delegates to the Plymouth Church Advisory Council.

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 9.—The First Church of Fair Haven accepts the invitation of Plymouth Church.

CENTENNIAL RAILROAD RATES.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 9.—To-day's session of the General Railroad Ticket Agents' Convention was devoted chiefly to the consideration of the report of the Committee on Centennial Rates. This committee recommended that the basis of the rates for the Centennial Exposition be as follows: First—Round-trip tickets to New-York, good for thirty days, may be sold from Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Crestline, Columbus, Cincinnati, and at points west thereof in territories east of Omaha, and at competitive points south of the Ohio River, at a reduction of twenty-five per cent. from convention rates. Second—Round-trip tickets to Philadelphia, good for thirty days, may be sold from Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Crestline, Columbus, Cincinnati, and points west thereof in territories east of Omaha, and at competitive points east of the Ohio River at $1 less than round trip rates to New-York. Third—Round-trip tickets to Philadelphia, via New-York, good for thirty days, may be sold from Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, Crestline, Columbus, Cincinnati, and all points west thereof in territories east of Omaha, and at competitive points south of the Ohio River, at $1 more than round-trip rates to New-York. Fourth—From territories east of Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Crestline, Columbus, and Cincinnati, the basis of reduced rates and limit for round-trip tickets shall be fixed by the trunk lines, and from competitive points between trunk lines in said Territory to Philadelphia via New-York shall be $2 more than rates to Philadelphia by direct or short lines.

The convention adjourned after the discussion, and will probably adopt the report at to-morrow's session.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The failure of S. M. Weir, of New-Haven, carriage manufacturer, is announced.

In the Ohio Senate yesterday a bill was passed to allow Cincinnati to issue $6,000,000 of bonds to complete the Southern Railroad.

Young's Hotel, in Boston, has been sold to Hall & Whipple, formerly of the Parker House, for $65,000. They take possession to-day.

The five towns of Schenectady County held their town election Tuesday and elected three Republican Supervisors and two Democratic; a Republican gain of one.

James Davis, aged seventy-five, a native of Canaan, N. H., died Tuesday night in the Burrellville (R. I.) Bridewell, whither he had been taken from the cars in an insensible condition, apparently suffering from narcotic poisoning. He had started for his home in New-Hampshire.

The Trustees of Dartmouth College closed their investigation of the accounts of the late Treasurer, Daniel Blaisdell, last evening. The proposition to the heirs to compromise the deficiency for $15,000 was accepted. No election of a successor will be had until the annual meeting in June.

Ferrier & Co., an old-established iron firm of Montreal, suspended payment yesterday. Their liabilities exceed $450,000. The four largest creditors of the firm are James Ferrier, Sr., $150,000; the Bank of Montreal, the Bank of British North America, and Rodgers & Sons, of Sheffield, England, $100,000 each

THE MAYORALTY OF ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—The contest for the Mayoralty of this city, which has been before the City Council for the past month, terminated at 6 o'clock this evening by a vote of 10 for James H. Britton, the present Mayor, and 16 for Henry Overstolz. The contestant, Mr. Overstolz, was installed at 9:30, and made an address to the Council. The case will be immediately brought before the Circuit Court.

WESTERN WHISKY TRIALS.

GEN. BABCOCK'S CASE.

CROWDS IN AND ABOUT THE COURT-ROOM—THE GENERAL COURSE OF THE PROSECUTION—DISAPPOINTMENT THAT PRESIDENT GRANT IS NOT TO ATTEND IN PERSON—TWO WEEKS REQUIRED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—The drenching rain which fell in the early part of this morning served to diminish the number of visitors to the Babcock trial, though every seat was taken by the time the court opened. Later in the day an immense crowd collected around the entrance to the building, and remained until the adjournment of the court. Gen. Babcock, in company with ex-Attorney General Williams, arrived early and took the seat assigned him. He appeared to be somewhat depressed. Among the notables present was Senator Jones, of Nevada, who seemed deeply interested in the proceedings. The prosecution has confined itself during the day to the establishment of a conspiracy, and nothing directly affecting Babcock has yet been adduced. When the conspiracy is fully proved the next step will be to connect the defendant with it. The evidence so far is the old and thrice-told tale of how Joyce, McDonald, McKee, McGuire, and Fitzroy conspired to organize a Whisky Ring. It is expected that the Government will to-morrow offer in evidence the suspicious telegrams charged against Babcock. From present indications the probabilities are that the trial will continue two weeks, though the lawyers profess their ability to end the case in less time. The testimony will be very voluminous, and every part of the ground will be fought over with energy. Unusual precautions are being observed in guarding the jury from possible corruption by outside influences. The jurors are not allowed to read the papers, and are kept under the constant supervision of Deputy Marshals. It is also understood that a number of detectives are employed to watch the jury night and day, to prevent all efforts at bribery. The determination of counsel for the defendant not to bring the President here to testify in person has disappointed a good many people who were anxious to see the Chief Magistrate on the stand, while the general opinion is that his evidence will not have that force when given through the medium of a deposition that it would have if delivered in person.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—Acting under the advice of the court, given just before adjournment last night, the Government counsel in the Babcock trial to-day passed over the conspiracy in 1871 and 1872, and produced testimony to show the existence and operations of the Whisky Ring from 1873 to 1875.

No direct evidence was brought out against Gen. Babcock, the testimony being general in character, tending to show who were in the conspiracy and the extent. Joseph M. Fitzroy was put on the stand at the opening of the morning session, and kept there an hour and a half. Fitzroy was Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, and, after the departure of Con. Megrue, in November, 1872, became the active business man of the ring. The examination proceeded with only occasional technical objections from the defense, and very little of the testimony was ruled out.

Fitzroy was asked if he knew the defendant and said: "I met Gen. Babcock once last September; it was at the Lindell Hotel in this City; William O. Avery introduced me to him; the President was at the hotel; it was on the occasion of a visit to this city by the President and Gen. Babcock; I had not seen Gen. Babcock before that time; I was then under indictment for complicity in these frauds." On the cross-examination Fitzroy said of this meeting with Babcock: "It was simply an introduction; there was no conversation; I was standing near the elevator; Gen. Babcock came up and Avery introduced us."

After Fitzroy's examination, John F. Seidentoff, the foreman at Ulrici's distillery, was put on the stand. His testimony related wholly to the operations of the distillery of which he was foreman and manager, the manner in which crooked whisky was made and disposed of, the amounts of money paid to revenue officers, &c.

Mr. Rudolph W. Ulrici then took the stand. He said his foreman had given a good account of their operations, and added some testimony about raising money to buy off revenue agents who came here and found irregularities. There was nothing in either in Ulrici'se or Sidentoff's evidence that has not been published several times, and it was repeated mainly to show the existence of a conspiracy. This can also be said of Fitzroy's testimony.

Just previous to the adjournment of the morning session, Mr. Storrs stated the defense had intended to have the personal attendance of President Grant as a witness, but as the case now stood he thought this would not be necessary, particularly as the exigencies of public affairs require his attendance at Washington. He then proposed to counsel for the prosecution that they should meet with counsel for the defense and agree upon questions and cross-questions to be put to the President, and that the examination should be made before the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Collier said he had no particular objections to such an arrangement if it should appear after examining the interrogatories of the defense that the Government could be as well served in this way as by the personal presence of the President.

Mr. Storrs stated they had their questions written out, and asked the court to prolong the noon session until 3 P. M. to give counsel for the Government time to prepare their cross questions. This the court agreed to, and adjourned to 3 P. M.

On the reassembling of the court District Attorney Dyer said that counsel for the Government had met counsel for the defense regarding the questions to be sent on to Washington, but they had not had time to prepare their counter interrogatories. He therefore asked the court to adjourn until to-morrow morning to afford both sides an opportunity to properly arrange their questions and cross-questions, and that counsel may leave to-night for Washington and arrive there in time to have the deposition taken on Saturday. Judge Porter joined in this request for adjournment.

Judge Dillon stated the court recognized the force of the suggestion of counsel as to the expediency of the President absenting himself from Washington at this time, and as the proposed arrangement would probably save time, the court was ordered adjourned until to-morrow morning.

A consultation between counsel this afternoon resulted in an agreement that the deposition of President Grant shall be taken before Chief Justice Waite next Saturday afternoon in open court. Both sides will be represented by counsel. Major L. Eaton will act for the Government. Who will represent the defense is not known.

THE LEGAL ASPECT OF EX-COLLECTOR MAGUIRE'S CASE IN ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The indictments against Maguire, the former Collector at St. Louis, were found under section 3,169 of the Revised Statutes. The section is long, but the clauses which relate specifically to Maguire's offense are as follows: "Any officer or agent appointed or acting under the authority of any revenue law of the United States * * * who negligently or designedly permits any violation of the laws by any person who, having knowledge or information of the violation of any revenue law by any person, or of any frauds committed by any person against the United States under any revenue law, fails to report in writing such knowledge or information to his superior officer and to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, * * * shall be dismissed from office and shall be held to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars and not more than five thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than three years." It seems to have been supposed by some that the withdrawal of the last count in Maguire's indictment, in which he was charged with conspiracy, left very little for him to plead guilty to, or to be punished for. This is shown by the statute quoted to be a mistake. The law is very severe, and justly so. It not only does not permit the officers appointed under it to defraud the Government themselves, but punishes them with equal severity for the possession of knowledge that some other person is committing fraud, and not reporting such information to the officers higher in position. At the same time a wide latitude is given to the discretion of the court, who can determine in each case the degree of guilt, under the circumstances, and inflict the greater or the less penalty, as the court thinks may be just. Maguire's case is now entirely in the hands of the court, and he may fix the penalty. The Government attorneys have no power to grant immunity in consideration of any testimony he may give, but the court can consider whether his confession, which saves the Government the expense of a trial, and the fact that he did not receive money for his neglect of duty, and also any aid he may give the prosecution in convicting other guilty parties, should not mitigate the severity of the punishment.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

THE EXEMPTION OF MORTGAGES FROM TAXATION — THE UNITED RAILROADS REFUSE TO ACCEPT THE AMENDMENT TO THE RAILROAD TAX LAW.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1876.

The committees complained to-day that the meetings of the Houses consumed so much of their time and cut up the day so badly that they had no possible opportunity to attend to their committee duties. They thought that a morning session only, giving up the entire afternoon to the committees, would facilitate the transaction of public business, and a concurrent resolution was adopted confining the day sessions to the morning during the rest of this and the whole of next week. Agreeably to this resolution both Houses adjourned at noon to-day until to-morrow morning.

Senator Hopper introduced into the Senate a bill authorizing the payment of the expenses attending the contest of a will out of the estate devised by the will. Senator Potts introduced a bill regulating the licensing of inns and taverns. The bill appropriating $10,000 to the State Centennial Commission passed the Senate to-day.

In the House, Mr. Ferdon introduced a bill requiring that in the case of every application to the court for a tavern license a Justice of the Peace shall certify to the respectability and responsibility of the twelve Freeholders signing the application. Mr. Empson introduced a bill making it an indictable offense to buy liquor on Sunday or from unlicensed dealers; Mr. Toffey, a bill appropriating $4,000 for the proper representation of the State's educational interests at the Centennial; Mr. Griggs, a bill providing for the organization of horse-railroad companies under the General Railroad law.

Both Houses assembled in joint meeting to-day, and elected Charles A. Butts, of Burlington, State Director. Senator Abbett, on behalf of the Democrats, nominated William Patterson, of Middlesex. Charles W. Jessupp, Bernard Jansen, Charles Jacobs, and Adam Hertzenger were elected Police Justices of Newark. The next joint meeting will be held on Wednesday, the 23d.

The question of railroad taxation came up in the committee again to-day. The joint railroad companies refused to accept the proposition embodied in the amendment adopted by the committee last night, as reported yesterday, and, in order that the bill may not be incumbered with unnecessary and unfruitful provisions, the amendment was stricken from the bill again. Senator Hopper made an effort to so amend the bill as that the united railways might come in under the bill without subjecting themselves to municipal taxes, or without making a formal surrender of their special privileges as required by the amendment adopted last night. Senator Hopper's effort failed, however. Senator Thorne called the attention of the committee to the fact that there are some roads in the State not earning enough to pay their current expenses, and the imposition of the half per cent. tax proposed by the bill would drive them into bankruptcy. The Senator wanted to know it, discriminating in the interest of such roads, a feature could not be embodied in the bill remitting the tax on such roads as do not earn a given per cent. Senator Abbett said that the constitutional amendments would not permit such a discrimination against some roads and in favor of others. Senator Magie then threw out the suggestion that the tax might be levied on the net or gross profits of companies operating in the State, instead of upon the cost of construction, as provided by the bill. After considerable discussion this was found impolitic and unwise, and the bill as originally drawn and summarized for the columns of THE TIMES was given to Mr. Scovel for presentation to-morrow in the House.

This evening the Joint Conference Committee passed to a consideration of the proposed Tax law. Mr. Scovel, of Camden, brought the matter up by moving that Mr. Vail's bill, providing that the mortgagor and mortgagee may agree as to who shall pay the tax on the mortgage, be adopted as embodying the sense of the committee. In order to get the question fairly before the committee, it was suggested that Mr. Lewis' bill exempting mortgages from taxation be adopted as embodying the sense of the committee. A running discussion ensued, during which it was suggested that a Local Option bill—giving each county the right by vote to say whether in that county a tax shall or shall not be imposed on mortgages—might become finally a suitable and an available compromise between the opposing parties. Mr. Lewis, of Hudson, finally took the floor and made a very elaborate address in favor of exempting mortgages. Senators Abbott, Thorne, Magie, and others made remarks, and a resolution declaring it to be proper to give to the five counties some relief was adopted.

LEGISLATION AT HARRISBURG.

THE FINANCE BILL ADOPTED—RESOLUTION ON FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 9.—The Senate this morning adopted by a vote of 38 to 8 the report of the Committee on Conference on the Finance bill, and it now goes to the Governor for approval or veto. The bill to exempt persons who religiously observe the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath from the penalties of the act of April 22, 1799, was reported from the committee as committed. The bill for promoting the qualifications of engineers of stationary engines and securing the safety of persons employed in and about the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania was finally passed. A joint resolution was adopted fixing the final adjournment of the Legislature for the 23d day of March. It is is scarcely possible that the House will concur in this resolution, as the majority in that body has successfully resisted every attempt to force them to take decided action on the subject. In the House the Sergeant at Arms submitted a report with reference to the violation of the rule prohibiting smoking in the hall. The report was read and referred to the Committee on Vice and Immorality.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—1 A. M.—Quite a low barometer has moved eastward from Kansas to the Middle States, accompanied by cloudy and rainy weather from Tennessee and the Lower Missouri Valley to the lakes, Middle States, and New-England, turning to snow over the northern portion of this area. The barometer has fallen from the Upper Missouri Valley westward, and the Pacific-coast storm is advancing eastward toward the North-west. The temperature has risen in the Southern and Middle States and the North-west. The Mississippi River has continued slowly rising at St. Louis and Memphis, falling at Cairo, and nearly stationary at New-Orleans and Vicksburg.

PROBABILITES.

In the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling and low barometer, increasing east to south winds, and generally warmer, cloudy, or partly cloudy weather will prevail, followed by rain, turning into snow in the northern portions.

In the lower lake region and Middle States, rising barometer, north to west winds, slightly colder and clearing weather, followed in the first district by falling barometer, and easterly winds.

Cautionary signals continue along the coast from Cape May to Eastport.

TUESDAY'S GREAT FIRE.

THE LOSS FIXED AT $2,881,400.

SCENES AMONG THE RUINS—BROADWAY STILL BLOCKADED—A LIST OF THE LOSSES AND INSURANCES — SEVERAL SAFES TAKEN OUT—SUFFERERS PREPARING FOR THE FUTURE.

The ruins of the great Broadway fire were visited yesterday by thousands of people. Early in the morning the Police were reinforced, and an impassable barrier was maintained by them throughout the day, extending across Broadway, through Grand and Canal streets, and on Crosby street from Grand to Howard street. Behind the lines of Police were immense crowds, who watched with interest every movement of the firemen who were engaged in pulling down the standing walls of the burned buildings, while two engines were kept playing on the ruins, which continued burning until a late hour last night. A force of men from the various safe companies were employed in the work of excavating and removing the safes from the ruins, and had already succeeded in getting out those of Lesher, Whitman & Co., Samuel B. Tooker, and one belonging to Catlin, Brundrett & Co., when they were compelled to desist, owing to the dangerous condition of the side and front walls of the building previously occupied by Messrs. Phelps, Everdell & Co. A force of thirty men next mounted the roof of No. 456 Broadway, and by means of a long ladder, which they used as a battering-ram, forced down the white marble front of the upper story in sections. As it was found to be impossible to force down the remainder of the building in this manner, the Scott-Uda patent ladder was brought into requisition. It was thrown against the upper story, and two firemen ascended to the top, where they lashed ropes to projecting portions of the wall, after which the ladder was removed and large portions of the remaining walls were pulled off. Shortly before dark the firemen desisted from further attempts to pull down the walls, as it was evident that there was no danger of their falling when the united efforts of nearly one hundred firemen failed to stir them. The Continental Hotel presented a scene of desolation. The rear and a portion of the side walls had fallen, and most of the windows in the front had been demolished. A card-board sign, announcing that some delicacy could be had for dinner, fluttered from the front door-post, and the wooden weather doors were uninjured by the fire. Broadway, from Grand to Howard street, was littered with heaps of rubbish. Iron columns, twisted into fantastical shapes, and sections of iron window frames, projected from the piles of débris. Dense volumes of smoke and steam poured from the crevices of the fallen walls, while nuggets of molten glass were scattered promiscuously about. After it became certain that no further danger existed from falling walls, the workmen resumed their work of digging out the safes. The principal safe of Messrs. Catlin, Brundrett & Co. was situated in the basement, where it was surrounded by the thick walls of a brick vault, at a distance of twelve inches from every part. The paint on the outside was blistered, and had partially peeled off, but inside it was untouched, and the contents were removed intact. All of the important books, the surplus cash from the money drawer, bonds, and bills payable and receivable, were in this safe, and were found to be uninjured. The odor of escaping gas was very powerful all day on the Crosby street side of the burnt district, where the distributing pipes were connected with the gas-mains. Very little business was done by any of the stores on the west side of Broadway, between Howard and Grand streets, the lines of Police keeping back all comers, and compelling all vehicles to turn into Grand and Canal streets to get around the scene of the fire. The blockade was continued during the night, and it is thought that it will be maintained to-day.

Among the strange freaks of the fire was the singular escape from destruction of the premises No. 34 Howard street, occupied by Mosely & Moody, dealers in paper-collars. The firm occupied the second floor, which was backed by the southern wall of the Continental Hotel. The windows were protected by iron shutters. When the wall of the Continental Hotel fell, it completely covered the windows and formed an impassable barrier. With the exception of the breakage of a few panes of glass no damage was sustained by the firm, while the stocks of their neighbors, above and below them, were subjected to more or less injury.

Mr. Bendix, of the firm of Adams & Bendix, No. 456 Broadway, said that he believed his store was saved through the protection afforded by the iron shutters at the rear. The main floor of his store was flooded with water, and it became necessary to cut a hole in the floor in order to let it run to the basement. In doing this his stock in the basement suffered considerable damage, which is given in detail elsewhere. Mr. Bendix considered as a miracle the fact that the conflagration did not assume greater proportions, as he said the partition walls of the burned buildings were little better than paper, and totally unable to withstand a great degree of heat, while they were pronounced fireproof. Mr. Bernhard Sondheim, of No. 454 Broadway, bore similar testimony. His stock was slightly damaged by smoke. Messrs. Powers, Gaston & Co., of No. 452 Broadway, lost their entire stock of boots and shoes, valued at $160,000. As their safe was lodged in the *débris* adjoining the building No. 454 Broadway, the walls of which were unsafe, it was impossible to determine in what condition the contents would be found. Mr. Gaston informed a TIMES reporter that his firm would resume business in twenty-four hours at Nos. 134 and 136 Grand street. Messrs. Catlin, Brundrett & Co. and Messrs. Lesher, Whitman & Co. have established temporary quarters at No. 35 Howard street. In this room a force of clerks were employed making out statements from the accounts contained in the partially burned ledgers, their desks having been constructed from dry goods boxes. Messrs. Hornthal, Whitehead & Co., who sustained a total loss at No. 450 Broadway, have a temporary office at No. 473 Broadway, and Messrs. Siedenbach, Schwab & Co., whose stock was destroyed at No. 446 Broadway, have rented a floor at Nos. 86 and 88 Thomas street, where they will at once resume business.

The origin of the fire still remains a mystery and will probably not be disclosed until after Fire Marshal Sheldon makes his formal report. The latter was busily engaged in investigating the matter throughout the entire day. A TIMES reporter conversed with several of the occupants of the tenement house, immediately in the rear of the conflagration, upon the opposite side of Crosby street. Their unanimous testimony was that they first observed the fire in the south-east corner of the building occupied by Messrs. Lesher, Whitman & Co., Nos. 444 and 446 Broadway, between 6:15 and 6:30 P. M. In less than five minutes the flames burst from the entire building. The driver of a Bleecker street car, which passed down Crosby street about 6:15, said that he had just passed the corner of Broome street when he saw a dash of flame issue apparently from the basement of the building referred to. Hearing the cry of fire he whipped up his horses, and as he passed the building the flames seemed to burst from every part of it. That was the last car which was allowed to pass down last night. All of the witnesses summoned by the Fire Marshal bore testimony to the same effect. The buildings, No. 444 to and including No. 452, were constructed with iron frontage on Broadway and Crosby street, but the side walls were of ordinary brick, about twelve inches in thickness. The Continental Hotel, on the south side, and the building No. 452 Broadway, on the north side, were of brick, the latter with a white freestone front.

RESULTS OF THE DISASTER.

A COMPLETE LIST OF THE BUILDINGS DESTROYED AND DAMAGED—NAMES OF THE LOSERS.

Below will be found as complete a list of the losses and insurances as can be at present obtained:

BROADWAY.

No. 440, a five-story brick building. The first floor occupied by John S. Hulin, stationer; loss on stock $20,000; insured as follows: Citizens' of Newark, $4,100; New-Jersey Fire, $5,000, and German American, $2,000.

The second floor is occupied by McCarthy & Hasberg, importers of fans and fancy goods; loss on stock, $3,000, which is fully covered by insurance. The third, fourth, and fifth floors are occupied by Joseph Beckel, dealer in human hair and corsets; loss on stock, $1,000, insured for $35,000. The building is damaged to the extent of $2,500.

No. 442, a five-story brick building, connecting with the building No. 36 Howard street. It was occupied by Edward L. Merrifield as the Continental Hotel. The building is completely gutted, and the loss of the proprietor will not fall short of $40,000, on which he has an insurance of $20,000. The building belongs to the Wynan estate, and the loss on the structure will amount to $30,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

Nos. 444 and 446, a five-story iron-front double building, running through to Nos. 10 and 12 Crosby street, fifty feet wide and 200 feet deep. The first floor and basement were occupied by Lesher, Whitman & Co., importers of and dealers in tailors' trimmings. This firm was at the head of their line of business in this City. Their stock of goods on the premises was valued at $600,000, and will prove an almost total loss. They have an insurance of $450,000, in City and out-of-town companies. A full list of the companies could not be obtained, but it was ascertained that $140,000 of their insurance is held in policies of $5,000 each in the following companies: Lorillard, Amazon, Allemania, Merchants', Metropolitan, Guaranty, Produce Exchange, Boylston, Commercial Mutual, Capital City, Lycoming, Firemen's Fund, Old Dominion, Firemen's, Union Mutual, Manufacturers', (New-Jersey,) Franklin, (Philadelphia,) Girard, New-Jersey Fire and Marine, Citizens', St. Joseph, Roger Williams, Guardian, Lancaster, Boston Underwriters', Park, Eagle, Lafayette, Commercial, Equitable, and People's, (New-Jersey.)

The second floor of this building was occupied by Snedeker, Watrous & Boynton, importers of and dealers in cloths. Their stock was completely destroyed; loss, $125,000. The insurance could not be ascertained. The third floor was occupied by Williams, Smith & Co., dealers in linen goods. Their stock will prove a total loss. This firm refused to give any information as to their loss or insurance. It was ascertained from other sources that their stock was valued at $40,000, and their insurance is $20,500.

The fourth floor of the building was occupied by Siedenbach, Schwab & Co., manufacturers of clothing. Their stock, which was valued at $50,000, was totally destroyed, and their insurance amounts to $40,000.

The fifth floor was occupied by Peake, Cramer & Co., manufacturers of trimmings, &c. Loss on stock and machinery, $45,000. No information in relation to their insurance could be obtained.

Nos. 448 and 450, is a five-story iron-front building, similar to Nos. 444 and 446, and runs through to Nos. 14 and 16 Crosby street.

The first floor and basement were occupied by Catlin, Brundrett & Co., importers of woolens. Their stock was totally destroyed. It was valued at $450,000, and they have an insurance of $410,000. A portion of the insurance, which comprised nearly forty foreign and domestic policies, for amounts varying from $5,000 to $20,000, were held as follows: Ætna, of Hartford, $15,000; Home, $20,000; Phenix, of Brooklyn, $10,000; Niagara, $10,000, and the Pacific, $10,000. A portion of the first floor was occupied by Samuel B. Tooker, dealer in silk and velvets. Mr Tooker had a small stock of goods of hand, and his loss will not exceed $10,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

The second floor was occupied by A. C. Cushing, importer of fancy goods. Mr. Cushing formerly carried on business at No. 487 Broadway, and had just moved to his new location, and had received his Spring stock of goods. The loss is total and will reach $100,000. The amount of his insurance could not be ascertained.

The third and fourth floors were occupied by Hornthal, Whitehead & Co., dealers in clothing. Their stock was totally destroyed, and their loss is estimated at $250,000. They have an insurance of $175,000.

On the fifth floor was William Schwensen, manufacturer of fringes and trimmings; loss on stock and machinery, $30,000; fully covered by insurance.

M. Solomons had an office in this building, and sustains a loss of $1,000 on office fixtures, &c., which was not covered by insurance.

No. 452—A five-story marble and iron front building, running through to No. 18 Crosby street. The first floor and basement were occupied by Powers, Gaston & Co., boot and shoe jobbers. Loss on stock, $160,000; insured for $150,000, as follows: Liverpool, London, and Globe, $30,000; Hamburg-Bremen, $10,000; British American, $10,000; Phœnix, of Brooklyn, $10,000; Lorillard, $5,000; Williamsburg City, $5,000; People's, $5,000; Broadway, $5,000; Manufacturers and Builder's, $5,000; Howard, $5,000; New-York Equitable, $5,000; American, $5,000; Hanover, $5,000; German American, $5,000; Tradesmen's, $5,000; Commerce, $5,000; Empire City, $10,000; Eagle, $10,000, and Globe, $10,000.

Phelps & Everdell, wholesale dealers in combs, occupied the second floor. Their loss on stock is $35,000, and they are insured for $32,000 in the following companies: Royal, $5,000; Commercial Union, $5,000; Franklin, of Philadelphia, $5,000; Manhattan, $5,000; Park, $4,000; Mechanics' and Traders', $3,000; Queen's, $5,000.

The third and fourth floors were occupied by George E. Shortridge & Co., wholesale clothiers; loss on stock, $200,000; insured for $150,000.

A portion of the fifth floor was occupied by Charles Arms, manufacturer of pocket-books; loss, $20,000; insurance not ascertained. H. M. Richards, manufacturer of belt clasps, also occupied a portion of this floor. His loss will not exceed $15,000, and is fully covered by insurance.

The buildings Nos. 444, 446, 448, 450, and 452 were owned by Edward Matthews, and were valued at $525,000. The loss is total, and the insurance is as follows: Williamsburg City, $15,000; Merchants', $5,000; Gebhard, $5,000; National, $5,000; Imperial, $15,000; Black River, $5,000; Mercantile, (Ohio,) $5,000; Phenix, $5,000; Atlantic, (rents,) $4,000; Hope, $5,000; Sterling, $6,000, St. Joseph, $5,000; North-western National, $5,000; Atlas, $5,000; People's, $5,000; Westchester, $5,000; Providence, (Washington,) $10,000; Firemen's Fund, $15,000; Phenix, $5,000; Greenwich, $5,000; American, $5,000; Citizens' $15,000; London Assurance, $5,000; Farragut, (rents,) $10,000; total, $169,000.

No. 454, a five-story brown-stone building, occupied on first floor and basement by C. W. Yutte, dealer in cloths. The large stock of goods on hand was damaged by water and smoke to the extent of $20,000. They are insured for $85,000 in twenty companies.

The second floor is occupied by Guiterman Bros., importers of laces, silk scarfs, &c.; loss on stock by smoke and water, $20,000; insured for $100,000 as follows: Royal, $7,500; Queen, $15,000; New-Hampshire, $5,000; Citizens', of St. Louis, $5,000; Ferguson's Agency, $5,000; Westchester, $5,000; Commercial Union, $10,000; Union Mutual, (New-York) $7,500; Equitable of New-York, $2,500; City, $5,000; Providence, of Washington, $10,000; Arctic, $2,500; Merchants', $5,000; Ætna, New-York, $2,500; Firemen's Trust, $2,500; Girard of Philadelphia, $2,500; Adriatic, $5,000; total, $97,500.

The third floor is occupied by B. Sondheim, importer of fancy goods; damage to stock, $6,000; insured for $75,000 in gold in foreign companies.

The building is owned by Robert Goelet, and is damaged to the extent of $3,000; fully insured.

No. 456, a five-story brown-stone building, the basement and first and second floors of which are occupied by Adams & Bendix, manufacturers of neck-wear, whose stock was damaged to the extent of $10,000; insured for $65,000.

The rest of the building is unoccupied, and the structure, which is owned by a Mrs. Huntington, is damaged to the extent of $2,000.

No. 458 is a five-story marble-front building on the corner of Grand street, and belongs to the Singer estate. It is damaged to the extent of $2,000. The first floor and basement are occupied by Wiechman & Co., cloth dealers, who do not sustain any loss. The upper floors are occupied by Henry Schmerder & Son, dealers in dress goods. Damage to stock, $2,000; insured for $150,000.

GRAND STREET.

No. 125.—The first floor is occupied as a drinking place known as the "Patullo House." Damage to fixtures by water, $500. The upper floors of this building are occupied by Julius Brezezinsky, fur manufacturer. Loss, $200; insured for $6,500.

No. 127.—First floor occupied by Elkin Hyman, dealer in cloths. Loss, $8,000; fully insured. The second floor was occupied by M. Meyer, manufacturer of ladies' scarfs. Loss, $10,000; fully covered by insurance. The third floor is occupied by Morris Silberstein, manufacturer of fringes and tassels. Loss, $20,000; insured for $10,000.

Roll & Meyering, manufacturers of hats and caps, also occupied a portion of Nos. 125 and 127 Grand street. Their loss will reach $6,000, which is fully covered by insurance. The buildings are owned by Mrs. Mulligan, and are damaged to the amount of $15,000; fully insured.

Nos. 129 and 131 Grand street is a five-story building, owned by S. V. R. Cruger. The rear portion of the building and the roof were damaged by their close proximity to the burned buildings to the extent of $10,000; fully covered by insurance. The basement is occupied by H. K. Schmidt, importer of wines and brandy; no loss.

The first floor is occupied by Foller, Beyer & Co. Loss on stock $8,000; insured for $115,000.

The upper floors are occupied by Kaufman, Bros. & Bondy, dealers in smokers' articles. Loss on stock $12,000; insured for $69,000 in the following companies: Liverpool, London and Globe, $20,000; Mechanics' and Traders', $2,500; Glenn's Falls, $2,500; Royal Canadian, $10,000; Queen's, $5,000; Imperial, $5,000; British North American, $10,000; Hamburg-Bremen, $7,500; Williamsburg City, $2,500; Westchester, $2,500.

HOWARD STREET.

No. 34—First floor occupied by J. H. Ransom & Co., dealers in boots and shoes; loss on stock, $500; insured—and E. Byrne, importer of cloths; loss on stock, $4,000; insured. The upper floors are occupied by Bruno Richter, manufacturer of ladies' scarfs; loss, $12,000; insured for $50,000. The building is damaged to the extent of $5,000.

No. 36.—The first floor is occupied by J. C. Johnson & Co., hardware dealers; loss on stock, $1,200; insured.

Besides the above enumerated losses, several of the buildings on the west side of Broadway, and on the east side of Crosby street, were damaged by being scorched, and windows and shutters broken by the intense heat. Among the buildings so damaged were Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, occupied by Porter Brothers & Co. and Teft & Griswold; No. 447 Broadway, occupied by Isaac & Hackes and the New-Britain Knitting Company; No. 449, occupied by F. Boos, Brothers & Co., and the large structure occupied by Noel & Saurel, importers of Belgian and French plate glass, at the corner of Crosby and Howard streets. The aggregate damage to these buildings will amount to probably $20,000.

RECAPITULATION.

THE LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

According to the corrected estimate, the entire loss on stock and buildings, as far as can be ascertained, amounts to $2,881,400, and the total insurance is $2,679,500. As, however, the insurance in several cases could not be ascertained yesterday, it is probable that the actual amount will exceed that figure.

BROADWAY.	Loss on stock.	Insurance.
No. 440—John S. Hulin	$2,000	$11,000
McCarthy & Hasberg	3,000	full.
Joseph Beckel	1,000	35,000
No. 442—Edward L. Merrifield	40,000	20,000
No. 444, 446—Lesher, Whitman & Co.	600,000	450,000
Snedeker, Watrous & Co	125,000	not known.
Williams, Smith & Co.	40,000	20,500
Seidenbach, Schwab & Co.	50,000	40,000
Peake, Cramer & Co.	45,000	not known.
No. 448, 450—Catlin, Brundrett & Co.	450,000	410,000
Samuel B. Tooker	10,000	full.
A. C. Cushing	100,000	not known.
Hornthal, Whitehead & Co.	250,000	175,000
William Schwensen	30,000	full.
No. 452—Powers, Gaston, & Co.	160,000	15,000
M. Solomon	1,000	none.
Phelps & Everdell	35,000	32,000
George E. Shortridge	200,000	150,000
Charles Arms	20,000	not known.
H. M. Richards	150,000	full.
No. 454—C. W. Yutte	20,000	85,000
Guiterman Bros	20,000	100,000
B. Sondheim	6,000	75,000
No. 456—Adams & Bendix	10,000	65,000
Henry Schneider & Son	2,000	150,000
GRAND STREET.		
No. 125—Julius Brezezinsky	200	6,500
No. 127—Elkin, Hyman & Co.	8,000	full.
M. Meyer	10,000	full.
Morris Silberstein	20,000	10,000
Roll, Meyering	6,000	full.
Nos. 129 and 131—		
H. K. Schmidt	none.	none.
Toller, Beyer & Co	8,000	115,000
Kaufman Brothers & Bondy	12,000	69,000
HOWARD STREET.		
No. 34—J. H. Ransom & Co	500	full.
E. Byrne	4,000	full.
Bruno Richter	12,000	50,000
No. 36—J. C. Johnson	1,200	full.
Total	$2,271,900	$2,452,500

DAMAGE TO BUILDINGS.

Broadway.	Owner.	Damage.	Insurance.
No. 440	Not known.	$2,500	not known.
No. 442	E. L. Merrifield.	30,000	full.
Nos. 444, 446, 448, 450, 452	E. Matthews.	525,000	169,000
No. 454	Robert Goelet.	3,000	full.
No. 456	Mrs. Huntington.	2,000	not known.
No. 458	Singer estate.	2,000	not known.
Grand street.			
Nos. 125, 127	Mrs. Mulligan.	15,000	full.
Nos. 129, 131	S. V. R. Cruger.	10,000	full.
Howard street.			
No. 34	——	5,000	not known.
Damage to surrounding buildings		20,000	
Total		$609,500	$227,000

BOSTON INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—Various insurance companies of Boston are liable for $92,500 on the fire in New-York yesterday.

THE INSURANCE RISKS.

ACTION OF INSURANCE MEN—THE PRINCIPAL COMPANIES INTERESTED.

The board rooms of the Fire Underwriters were the head-quarters for the insurance men yesterday, and meetings to take preliminary steps in the settlement of individual losses were held there throughout the afternoon. The representatives of the companies interested in each loss appoint a committee to decide upon the proper rate of settlement, and the committee's report is final to each losing company. The meetings held yesterday were in the cases of Shortridge & Co., Adams & Bendix, Powers, Gaston & Co., Kaufman Brothers & Bondy, E. L. Merryfield & Co., Williams, Smith & Co., F. Boos & Brother, Foeller, Beyer, & Co., A. C. Cushing, Hornthal & Whitehead, C. W. Yutte & Co. Snedeker, Watrous & Boynton. In each of these cases a committee was appointed to adjust the loss. The case of Lesher, Whitman & Co. will come up to-day. In consequence of following out the policy of scattering risks, the loss of nearly $3,000,000 is divided among nearly all of the insurance companies doing business in the City. Few of the companies have escaped a loss, but there have been no heavy losses. The list below gives the probable losses of all the principal insurance companies. The losses of other companies range between one thousand and ten thousand dollars. The total amount of insurance is not far from $3,000,000.

Ætna	$2,500	Lafayette	$12,500
Adriatic	7,000	Lycoming	2,500
Atlantic	9,000	Liverpool, London and Globe	80,000
Amazon, of Cincinnati	10,000	Lenox	5,000
Allemania	10,000	Lamar	5,000
American	10,000	Long Island	5,000
Amity	12,000	Lorillard (less than)	10,000
Arctic	5,000	Lancashire	10,000
Bowery	30,000	Manhattan	15,000
Broadway	5,000	Mechanics' and Traders'	15,000
British American	5,000	Merchants' (less than)	7,000
Brewers' and Maltsters'	5,000	Manufacturers' and Builders'	7,500
Clinton	10,000	Mercantile	5,000
Citizens	12,500	Metropolitan	5,000
Continental	2,500	Montauk	10,000
Commerce	5,000	New-York Fire	12,500
Columbia	10,000	New-York Equitable	6,000
Commercial Union	10,000	National	5,000
Eagle	15,000	Niagara	15,000
Exchange	10,000	Nassau	5,000
EmpireCity, 5,000 to	10,000	Phœnix (less than)	30,000
Fireman's	6,000	Park	14,000
Fireman's Fund	10,000	Produce Exchange	12,500
Fireman's Trust	12,500	Pennsyl'nia State	5,000
Gebhard	5,000	People's	15,000
German American	5,000	Queen	15,000
Greenwich	15,000	Ridgewood (on the block)	35,000
Globe	21,000	Royal (about)	25,000
Girard	10,000	Royal Canadian	11,000
Guaranty	10,000	Rutgers	5,000
Guardian	10,000	Resolute	2,500
Howe (less than)	30,000	Safeguard	1,000
Hanover	5,000	St. Nicholas	2,500
Hoffman	5,000	Stuyvesant	10,000
Hope	11,200	Sterling (about)	12,000
Howard, $5,000 to	10,000	Tradesmen's	10,000
Importers' and Traders'	10,000	United States	5,000
Insurance Co. of North America	5,000	Westchester	10,000
Jefferson	15,000	Williamsburg City	30,000
Kings County	12,500		
Knickerbocker	5,000		
Total			$897,200

THE DEAD FIREMEN.

The inquest in the cases of the dead firemen, Coroner Woltman states, will be thorough and exhaustive. Experts will be summoned to testify regarding the character of the buildings and their structure, their construction in reference to fire, and the cause of the wall falling. Yesterday the Coroner went to the Eighth Precinct Station and impaneled the jury, which viewed the bodies of the dead men, David Clute and David Muldrew. Permits were then given for the removal of their bodies to their residences, No. 282 West Twenty-fifth street, and No. 237 West Tenth street. No day has as yet been fixed for the inquest.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE AND THE REPORTERS.

From the New-York Daily Bulletin, Feb. 9.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Up to this time it has been the invariable usage of commercial bodies to accord to the press the freest access to their sessions for acquiring information of general interest to the community. This concession has appeared so natural and so inevitable an acknowledgment of the necessary reportorial functions performed by the press that we do not remember any single instance in which it has been attempted to limit or refuse it. We are, therefore, profoundly surprised to find that one of the leading commercial bodies of this City has adopted a rule requiring every market reporter that attends its daily sessions to pay annual dues exceeding even those contributed by its regular members, and to sign a document pledging himself "to be subject in all respects to such regulations as the Board of Managers may from time to time make relative to reporters." For ourselves, we take this to be one of the most deliberate insults ever offered to the press in the name of a body corporate; as though the press were craven enough to permit any Board of Managers to dictate what its reporters should or should not do. This is an attempt to limit facilities of the newspapers for procuring due information upon commercial transactions of vast magnitude, and a correct reporting of which is of great importance to the whole country, and we had supposed to the Exchange in question also. It is an effort to put the press under restraints which may easily be used to subordinate it to private interests. From the spirit in which this action appears to have been conceived, it is to be accepted as an affront to the competency and character of the daily journals of this city. And it is certainly a violation of the spirit, if not of the letter, of the charter of the body, which declares one of the objects of the institution to be "to acquire, preserve, and disseminate valuable business information." For ourselves, we protest against this action as a most ungenerous, arbitrary, and invidious assault upon a profession which has always done its utmost to serve trade faithfully; an assault which the press cannot allow to pass into precedent, and which no intelligent body of merchants can afford to sanction. In justice, however, we must express the conviction that probably not one in ten of the members of the Exchange in question have given their sanction to this course; nor do we think their approval could be obtained if it were asked.

AN UNGRATEFUL SON-IN-LAW.

HOW A GRANDFATHER HAS FAILED IN HIS EFFORTS TO OBTAIN POSSESSION OF HIS GRANDCHILD.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Jan. 30.

Mr. Ben. Holladay, the "steam-ship king of the Pacific," has, just at present, an amount of family trouble that would appal a man of less nerve. He has a little granddaughter about four years old, the daughter of the late Countess de Pourtales Gorgier—Miss Jenny L. Holladay that was. Mr. Holladay is as tenderly attached to this little granddaughter as a grandfather can be to a motherless grandchild. The great sorrow of the millionaire's heart is that his son-in-law, the Count Arthur de Pourales, has lately given the little girl a stepmother, and that stepmother is Mrs. John S. Beecher, whose career in New-York and London, Paris, Nice, and other cities of Europe, is well known to the readers of the London *Daily News*, and the inhabitants and visitors of those cities.

A few weeks ago a notice appeared in one of the New-York dailies, announcing that the Count and Countess de Pourtales, *nee* Holladay, had arrived from Europe; that they had taken rooms at the Metropolitan Hotel; that they would proceed to Washington in a few days, and after remaining there a short time, would go southward to spend the Winter in Florida. It may be imagined how astonished and shocked the friends of the late Countess de Pourtales were by this blunder. But in a few days the announcement was corrected by a further statement that, since the death of the late Countess, the Count had married again, but the name of the lady was not mentioned.

As soon as the Count arrived in New-York he made known the fact of his arrival and that of his little daughter to the family and friends of his late Countess; in fact it was necessary for him to do so, for Mr. Holladay had kept his noble son-in-law in a sinecure position in connection with his large business ever since the death of his daughter, so as to provide for the father of his grandchild. Indeed the friends of Mr. Holladay say that the allowance which he made his son-in-law was $500 a month, and that he also provided liberally for the support of the little grandchild. They say, moreover, that Mr. Holladay fully expected that his son-in-law would at some future time marry again, and that he never intended to withdraw his support from him in that event. However that may be, it is certain that the Count did not announce his marriage to his late Countess' family upon his arrival.

Mr. George K. Otis, the business agent of Mr. Holladay in New-York, relates an interview between himself and the Count which took place a few days after the Count's arrival, in which the Count flatly denied his marriage, but spoke in terms of high praise of a lady who had come over from the other side with him.

"Who is this lady, Arthur?" said Mr. Otis, with assumed indifference.

"Oh, a lady," replied the Count, "that I met on board the ship, who was very kind to my baby."

"And her name?"

"Her name! really I don't know," replied the Count.

"What! You do not know, and yet she was so kind to your baby? Really that is very strange!"

"Well, I believe—I think," hesitated the Count, "that her name is Ba-Baker; no, Be-Beecher."

Mr. Otis gave a prolonged whistle before he returned: "Beecher! Ah, yes, Beecher; and what have you to do with Mrs. Beecher?"

"Nozing, nozing," averred the Count. "She came over in the ship with me and was very, very kind to my baby."

"Are you sure that you have not married her?" slowly ejaculated Mr. Otis.

"Married her! No, oh no!" cried the Count.

"Very well," said Mr. Otis; "I hope you have not, but you have certainly been associated with one for whose reputation I refer you to the Marlborough Street (London) Police Court records, published in the London *Daily News* about the middle of the month of January, last year, and copied into some of the New-York newspapers. Why, man, if I was in your shoes I would take a pistol and blow my brains out."

But the Count did not blow his brains out, nor does it seem that he has any such intention. He coolly awaited the arrival of his father-in-law from the West, and as soon as Mr. and Mrs. Holladay arrived at the Hotel Brunswick called to see them, and took his little daughter to them, as had been agreed upon before he left Europe. He begged Mrs. Holladay to call and see a lovely lady—a friend of his—that was down at the Metropolitan Hotel, and who had been so kind to the baby on the voyage.

The most surprising part of this strange story is, that the Count registered his name on his arrival on the Metropolitan books thus: "Count de Pourtales and family, Paris;" and whoever calls and asks for the Countess de Pourtales is received by the lady, who is well known in certain circles in New-York as Mrs. John S. Beecher. This the Count ought to have known could not long be a secret from Mr. Holladay. Before the Count de Pourtales left England, where it seems he was staying at the time that the correspondence between himself and Mr. Holladay was passing relative to the proposed visit of the Count and his little daughter to America, Mr. Holladay wrote to his son-in-law that he did not wish to see him, nor did he wish to see his little granddaughter unless the Count was willing to bring her over with the distinct understanding that she was to be adopted by Mr. Holladay as his own child. That if he [De Pourtales] would consent to this he might draw on his banker for the necessary money to defray the expenses of himself and the child to America. De Pourtales immediately drew on Mr. Holladay for $1,000, and came over with his little girl and his new Countess. The little girl was sent up to the Hotel Brunswick as soon as the party arrived, and remained there with her grandfather and his wife while the papers of adoption were being drawn up by S. L. M. Barlow. When these articles were read to the Count de Pourtales, however, he refused to sign them; thereupon Mr. Holladay immediately wrote a note to his wife from Mr. Barlow's office, telling her to send little Jenny back to the Metropolitan Hotel to her father, and to send his note also by the little girl's maid, the only explanation which is necessary. Mrs. Holladay obeyed her husband's instructions to the letter, and the little girl is now in the custody of her father, the Count. What may be the eventual fate of this child is the great source of anxiety to the man who has controlled great national enterprises.

"If there's a sorrow's crown of sorrow," said a lady friend of the family a few evenings ago, "I think that Mr. Holladay wears it. I was with the late Mrs. Holladay in Europe at the time that Jenny was married to Count Arthur de Pourtales. She was not more than eighteen, and a lovelier, more artless and confiding bride has been rarely seen given in marriage. It was decided by Mrs. Holladay and the Pourtales family that the marriage should take place with all the éclat which their exalted position and the expected wealth of the bride would warrant. Accordingly, after all necessary legal preliminaries were adjusted, the mother of the bride, attended by the accomplished Abbe St. Roch and several American ladies, myself among them, left Paris with the bride elect, and went down to Neuchatel, there to remain until the 6th of December, 1869, the day set apart for the wedding. This was to be solemnized in the private chapel of the Château Gorgier, the homestead of the Pourtales family. The betrothal, and the civil ceremonies took place a few days before in the Mairie, and before the Mayor of the village of Gorgier. The day after the civil rites, the bride was conveyed to the castle, salvos of artillery were fired from the terraces by the peasantry and former retainers of the demesne, while troops of peasant children showered the carriages as they wound up the defile to the castle with flowers and sprigs of evergreen, and made the welkin ring with shouts of 'Viva! Viva!'

"The next morning at an early hour, while the music of a local orchestra, stationed without the chapel, mingled with the low tones of the priest and private chaplain of the Pourtales family, Miss Jenny L. Holladay was married to Count De Pourtales, according to the ritual of the Roman Catholic Church, of which she was a member. The honeymoon was spent in the south of France, a few weeks in Paris, and then the Count and Countess sailed for America to join her father in Washington. The young couple spent their time during the next two years pretty much on the wing between Europe and America. Finally, after a Winter spent in Oregon by the Count and his wife, whither she had gone to be with her father, the young wife, then a mother, sickened and died on her way from the West to New-York. The circumstances of her death, which was from the effects of a congestive chill with which she was seized, on board the railroad train a few miles from Chicago, were of such a harrowing nature that Mrs. Holladay never recovered from the blow. When, instead of meeting her daughter at the railroad station, White Plains, N. Y., near her country seat, Mrs. Holladay received her dead body, the shock was greater than she could bear.

The Countess De Pourtales died on the 15th of May, 1873, her mother on the 18th of September following. She never left her house again after the death of her daughter. In the midst of her frantic grief the Count took from her the little Jenny, then not two years old, and carried her to Europe to live with his parents. After the child was gone, Mrs. Holladay took to her bed, and never left it until her body was taken out in its coffin. The little granddaughter was taken to Europe with no attendance but that of a maid, for whose services of course Mr. Holladay paid; he has, in fact, borne the expense of the entire support of the child since her mother's death, just the same as he did before. Now this little girl passes from Mr. Holladay's hands into that of a father in whom he can have no confidence, who has deceived the trust that he reposed in him, and into the care and supervision of a woman that Mr. Holladay can never receive into his family, and that he regards as totally unfit and unworthy to be the guide and guardian of any child."

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Feb. 9.

SENATE.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a bill appropriating $25,000 for continuing the work of improving the Capitol grounds during the present fiscal year. He said the appropriation made last year was exhausted, and Mr. Olmstead, who had charge of the work, deemed it expedient to have this appropriation made now. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from Mr. Olmstead stating that the appropriation should be made. The bill was passed.

ACCOUNTS OF DEFAULTING OFFICERS.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance, reported a substitute for the resolution submitted by Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, early in the session, in regard to the accounts of defaulting public officials, &c.

The substitute directs the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the Senate, as soon as practicable, with a statement of all balances due the United States from public officers and others formerly but not now in the public service, distinguishing those which have been settled, setting forth, as near as practicable, the period over which such accounts extended, amounts involved, &c., together with the character of the stocks held by the United States, amount of such stocks, and if default has been made in the payment of the interest thereon.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, said there might be some amendments to the resolution, but it was a step in the right direction, and he would not cause delay by proposing to amend.

The substituted report by the Committee on Finance was agreed to.

THE ST. ALBANS RAID.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, called up the Senate bill to pay the First National Bank of St. Albans, Vt., $28,650, the value of certain United States Treasury notes held by said bank, as financial agent of the United States, and forcibly taken therefrom by raiders from Canada in 1864, the pending amendment being that reported by the Committee on Finance to strike out the clause "providing for the payment of interest on that amount from Oct. 19, 1864, until the time of payment," which was agreed to, and the bill passed as amended.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. KELLY, of Oregon, called up the Senate bill to extend the time for the construction and completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, the pending question being on the amendments reported by the Committee on Railroads on Jan. 17 and 24, to extend the time eight years instead of ten, making the bill apply to the main line of the road through the valley of the Columbia River to its terminus on Puget Sound, and that it shall not apply to the branch line of said road from Lake Pend d'Orielle across the Cascade Mountains to Puget Sound, &c.

Mr. MORTON inquired when the time now fixed for the completion of the road would expire.

Mr. KELLY said a little more than one year from the present time—he could not mention the date, but it was some time in 1877. It was the intention of the company to prosecute the work if further time should be allowed for its completion. Five hundred and fifty-five miles of the road have already been completed, and the company is now out of debt. A great amount of money had been expended upon the portion already completed. The mortgage on the road had been foreclosed, and the bondholders now had possession of it. He understood that it was proposed to prosecute the work next Summer. The great North-west had no railroad communication with the Pacific, and it was due to that section to extend the time for the completion of this road.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, said there was no particular hurry about this bill, and he moved that it be recommitted, that an amendment might be framed to protect settlers upon the lands.

After some further discussion the bill was laid over until to-morrow.

THE CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, which was the House bill appropriating $1,500,000 to aid in the Centennial celebration of American Independence.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, said the facts and legislation upon which this appropriation was asked were stated at large in the preamble to the bill. It proceeded upon the assumption that, for a public service, it was a fit thing for Congress to appropriate $1,500,000 to aid the enterprise. On a former occasion Congress refused to render any pecuniary assistance to the Exhibition; but, according to his understanding, the period for argument, hesitation, and doubt had passed, and whatever speculation and hesitation there might have been had all crystalized into a national sentiment, that the American people were to celebrate the Declaration of Independence by a grand exposition, in which the representatives of the nations of the Old World were to gather around Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, to pay homage to the New World, bringing with them the products of their industries and their arts, in the interests of civilization. He argued that Congress inaugurated the enterprise by the act of 1871, and it was provided that the Exhibition should be an international one. The buildings in Philadelphia were quite complete, and the enterprise was an assured success beyond a doubt.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, inquired if it would be a success without this money.

Mr. MORRILL said he had no doubt it would be a success even if Congress withheld the money. Resuming his argument, he said it was intended at first to raise the money from the people of the several States, but that had failed on account of the panic of 1873. He was authorized to say that the bills on account of the Exhibition had all been paid up to the present time, but the sum of $1,537,100 was required to pay all expenses from this time until the opening of the Exhibition on the 10th of May, and leave it all clear of debt at that time.

Mr. EDMUNDS said when this subject was first presented to Congress he was under the impression that an expenditure of money for an enterprise of this character was not warranted by the Constitution, but a subsequent examination led him to the belief that Congress had power under the Constitution to appropriate the money. The Constitution provided that Congress could appropriate money for the common defense or general welfare of the country. Therefore he was of the opinion that Congress had power to appropriate the money under the latter head. The true construction of the clause in reference to taxation he believed was that it was an independent and plenary power in Congress to raise money by levying taxes, and dispose of that money in any manner which might be for the general welfare. Mr. Edmunds then referred to the preamble of the bill, which passed the House of Representatives, and said it should be struck out, as the bill itself was not open to any objection on Constitutional grounds. It was unfortunate, though, that the enterprise stood in the attitude which it did. Had it met the support of the people of the United States, as was expected, there would be no demand now for an appropriation. The declaration of the promoters of this enterprise was that the Treasury of the United States would not be called upon to support it. On the 24th of June, 1873, the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania addressed a communication to the President of the United States informing him that provision had been made for the erection of suitable buildings, &c. [Mr. EDMUNDS here read from the letter of Gov. Hartranft to the President, of that date.] He said by the act of Congress the President had to rely entirely upon the Governor of Pennsylvania, and the exclusive evidence which the President had was this certificate of the Governor, and upon this the invitations were extended to the foreign powers. If the Governor of Pennsylvania was correct in his statement that suitable provision had been made, how came it that Congress was asked to-day for $1,500,000 to complete the work? The act of Congress was intended to mean that before the United States, by any act of its Executive, should extend invitations to foreign powers to participate, there should be an assurance that the necessary money to complete the buildings had been procured, and it would take a great deal of ingenuity to show any other interpretation of that act. Acceptances of invitations came, and inasmuch as foreign Governments were not informed of the whole truth the Government was in honor bound to make it a success. He believed the $1,500,000 would not be adequate to carry the exhibition through as it should be carried through. All that the Board of Finance or Centennial Commission should do from this time forth, Congress must guarantee, and he would not be surprised if they were called upon for another $1,500,000, or probably two or three million dollars. The House bill provided that the profits should not be expended among the stockholders until after the $1,500,000 had been reimbursed to the United States, but it had failed to provide that this provision should be assented to by the Centennial Commissioners. He submitted an amendment, providing that the act shall not take effect until after the Centennial Commission and Board of Finance have filed in the Treasury of the United States a resolution duly passed declaring their assent to the provisions of this act. The money which Pennsylvania had invested in this enterprise had been invested in a permanent building, which was to remain for all time to come, and therefore her contribution was only the use of this building during the exhibition. The City of Philadelphia had invested her contribution in another building, Horticultural Hall, which was also private property, and therefore formed no part of the assets out of which dividends could be declared.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said the City of Philadelphia had expended $231,000 for Horticultural Hall, and the State of Pennsylvania $759,000 for Memorial Hall. The entire contribution of the State of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia was about $2,500,000, so there was about $1,500,000 left.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, said if the Government was going to aid this exhibition at all, it ought to be done with a willing hand. He was disposed to allow persons who contributed small amounts to receive their money or a percentage of it from the money which should be realized from the sale of the old material of the buildings after the exhibition. He was at first opposed to this International Exhibition, and in favor of celebrating the Centennial by the erection of some permanent monument, but this matter had gone on step by step, in spite of all protestations, and it must be aided now. He was opposed to the preamble of the bill. He was willing to give the $1,500,000 with a willing hand, and without any acknowledgment that Congress was bound to do so, or any declaration that it should be returned. He was willing that the bill should be passed without amendment, but if amended at all, he gave notice that he would move to strike out the preamble.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, said the State of Pennsylvania, from her Treasury, gave $1,000,000, and the city of Philadelphia $1,500,000. It was intended that Memorial Hall should remain a monument for all time. Pennsylvania supposed it would be a monument of which every man, woman, and child in the country would be proud.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, said he desired very much to vote for this bill and aid in the completion of this great enterprise. Congress had refused heretofore to make any appropriation, but now it was seen that the work had been carried on fairly and honestly, and the buildings far exceeded those of any exhibition of any other country. The people of the United States, in their individual capacity, had come up to every expectation. The people of Ohio and of every other State had contributed their money, and now the United States was called upon to contribute its share. He would consider that he had not done his duty if he refused to vote for that which had been demanded from the people. He was in favor of stripping the bill of all its provisions and restrictions. The States had given their portion, cities had given theirs, but when the United States was called upon, it was proposed to loan the amount. He read from the tenth section of the act incorporating the Centennial Commission as to how the profits should be divided, and argued that the United States could not now come in and violate this act by making itself a preferred stockholder. Again, it was proposed that the General Government should not be liable. The Government wanted all the privileges of a preferred stockholder without any liability.

Mr. WALLACE said in reference to the allegation made against the Governor of Pennsylvania by the Senator from Vermont, as to informing the President that means had been provided for, he desired to say that when the Governor so notified the President, $4,500,000 had been subscribed toward the Exhibition, an amount equal to the whole cost of the buildings for the Paris Exhibition, and the Governor was warranted in representing to the President that sufficient means had been provided.

Mr. MCCREERY, of Kentucky, offered the following as a substitute for the bill:

> That it be recommended to the people of the United States to assemble on the 4th of July next, in such numbers and manner as may be convenient, in their respective cities, towns, and villages, neighborhoods, or wherever they may be, publicly to testify their joy at the one hundredth return of that auspicious day by suitable eulogies, orations, and discourses, or by public prayers and such religious exercises and ceremonies as may be appropriate to the occasion and sanctioned by their own conscience.

Mr. McCreery advocated his substitute at length.

The debate was continued by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, Mr. Frelinghuysen, and Mr. Morton. The question being on the amendment of Mr. Edmunds, it was rejected by a rising vote—yeas, 12; nays, 31. The question then recurred on the substitute of Mr. McCreery, and it was rejected—yeas, 12; nays, 45.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to strike out the preamble. Rejected by a rising vote—yeas, 18; nays, 34.

After further discussion Mr. NORWOOD, of Georgia, said he desired to speak on this bill, but was unable to go on to-day. He therefore moved that the Senate adjourn. Rejected.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he understood the Senator from Georgia was not well and could not go on to-day. He thought common courtesy required that the bill be laid over until to-morrow that the Senator might speak. He therefore moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The Senate then, at 4:45, went into executive session, and at 5:15 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BANNING, of Ohio, asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the number of draught horses and mules in the service of the Army, their cost, places of purchase, &c. Also as to the cost of maintaining regiments of cavalry. Objection was made on the ground that the information called for would occupy the whole force of the department till the close of the session.

THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC BILL.

The House then, at 1:30, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hoskins, of New-York, in the chair, on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Mr. SPRINGER, of Illinois, spoke in defense of the economic features of the bill, and assailed the Republican Party and the State Department as extravagant, and ridiculed some of the dispatches from the Minister to Greece, in one of which a ball given at Athens is described, at which he had the honor of leading a *contre danse* with the Queen, and from which he returned at 5 o'clock, singing, as he [Mr. Springer] supposed, that song which must have been Greek in the ears of the Athenians, "We won't go home till morning, till daylight does appear." What, he said, must have been the delightful sensations in the State Department when this dispatch was received from Mr. Read!

Mr. COX, of New-York, said he supported the bill as a bill of retrenchment. He deprecated the remark of his colleague [Mr. Hewitt] yesterday, to the effect that the bill was reported without consideration and examination. In his experience in the House of over sixteen years, he had never known an appropriation bill to have been presented with more care, more heed, and more information given in advance than this bill had received. He denied that the contemplated reductions would work any injury to commerce or navigation. He knew that they struck in certain places, but the people of the United States were not well enough off at home to justify their keeping up representatives abroad in such a superb manner as they used to be kept up. While it might be said that these ministers were not paid enough according to the old standard, they were paid enough according to domestic if not foreign economy. He spoke of those who had opposed the bill as being great economists in the abstract, but said that when they came down to the concrete reality, their talk was but "sounding brass and tinkling cymbals." He did not mean the word "brass" in an offensive sense. [Laughter.] As to the argument about the abolition of Consulates, he said that Consulates amounted to nothing in the revival of commerce. They were hardly jolly boats, hardly even bubbles in the wake of commerce. What was wanted to revive commerce and ship-building was a fair revenue law, under which Customs duties could be properly levied. Let the taxes be removed from the materials which enter into iron and wooden ship-building, and there would be a revival in American ship-yards. From this point he drifted into a discussion of the new Tariff bill, and back again to the question of commerce, he declared that the true way to revive commerce was either to let American merchants buy their ships abroad or build them at home. The trouble was, however, that the opponents of that policy did not want a revenue tariff, did not want free shipping, did not want to collect revenues on tea and coffee, but did want to raise taxes by protection and by bounties. In summing up he said: Gentlemen say that we laugh this bill out of court. We do not mean that we mean to show up in the best manner (the *reductio ad absurdum*) the way you have conducted the best department of the Government! If this is done in the green tree what will be done in the dry! If they can do this without accountability in the respectable department of the Government, presided over by an honorable Governor and Senator from New-York, what will they not do in the Indian Department. [Laughter] God only knows." He then proceeded to read some amusing extracts from the correspondence of the Consul General to the Samoan Islands, and from Mr. Read's description of the ball at Athens, in which he danced with Queen Olga, the Grand Duchesse of Russia, with King George following at his heels, jealous of his beauty and grace, dancing the country-dance, "hands across and down the middle," to the tune of flute and fiddle. [Loud laughter.] He then wandered off to Constantinople, and pictured the American Minister there, [Mr. Maynard,] after receiving a rebuff from Mr. Fish, retiring in sadness to the cemetery at Scutari, sitting cross-legged on a turbaned grave-stone, sipping his coffee and smoking his chibouk, until thus addressed by a Turkish Bashaw: "How is it with you, Bashaw from Tennessee? Thou lookest sad to-day. What has come to thee, my brother?" And Mr. Maynard would reply, "I have heard from the great Bashaw of New-York, Fish, and he is displeased with me." "My unhappy brother," says the Turkish Bashaw, "cast your eyes toward Mecca, bow your head with the fez cap three times, and all will be well. Bishallah, brother Maynard; Allah is great, and Mahomet is his prophet." [Laughter.] He concluded his speech by declaring that commerce could not be revived by a miserable, rascally consular system. Commerce did not depend upon consulates; it depended on laws, or rather on the repeal of laws. Let taxes be taken off, and commerce would come, and the great art of shipbuilding, now almost a lost art in this country, would revive.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, said he had never known before how very funny a Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill could be made. The discussion in the House to-day was as good as a circus with two clowns. [Laughter.] He had listened yesterday to the statesmanlike speech of the gentleman from New-York [Hewitt] with great pleasure, because it was a speech replete with well digested facts, and showed that he understood the subject which he was discussing. He had come here to-day also expecting to hear sensible speeches from the gentlemen from Illinois and New-York, [Springer and Cox,] but instead of that he had heard speeches full of gross jokes unfit for the House, and suited only for the most vulgar portion of those gentlemen's constituencies. As to shipbuilding being a lost art in this country, as asserted by Mr. Cox, no industry in this country has grown so well within the last few years as shipbuilding, and iron ships are now being built, not only for American merchants, but also for foreign merchants. As a proof of the growth of this business, he said that the iron shipping owned in this country amounted in 1868 to only 2,601 tons, in 1869 to 3,645 tons, in 1870 to 7,502 tons, in 1872 to 12,666 tons, and that it had gone on in an increasing ratio every year. The City of Philadelphia, he said, had recently obliterated several of its streets to make way for an iron ship yard, which would begin work with an order for 100 foreign-going craft. As to the reduction of tariff duties, he invited the Free Traders of the house to read the history of the country before they undertook to reduce or persuade. Let them note that under the highest tariffs the revenues had steadily increased, and there was a philosophic reason for it. Under a protective tariff the people were employed, they earned wages, and were able not only to satisfy their wants but to gratify their desires, and in doing so they purchased goods in return for the exports of the country. He also pointed out the fact that under the present protective tariff American iron goods were being sold in the iron districts of England, and American cottons in Manchester. He predicted that if the Tariff bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, and now pending in the House, became a law, the farmers of Illinois would burn grain for fuel, the work-shops of the country would be struck down, and immigration prohibited. The introduction of that bill, and its reference, had already paralyzed the few industries which the folly of Congress, in contracting the currency, had left in a prosperous condition.

In a brief discussion as to the further course of the debate it was understood that Mr. Blaine, of Maine, would address the House to-morrow, promising to keep as near to the merits of the bill as Messrs. Cox and Kelly had done, and that the general debate would close to-morrow.

The committee arose, and the House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

LAW REPORTS.

THE SIX MILLION SUIT.

THE EXAMINATION OF GARVEY CONTINUED—CONNOLLY'S HOUSE AND ELECTIONEERING EXPENSES—TWEED'S ORDER TO DESTROY PAPERS—ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.

The trial of the six million suit against William M. Tweed was resumed yesterday morning, in Part II. of the Supreme Court, before Judge Westbrook, and the testimony of Andrew J. Garvey continued. The witness testified:

My bills were presented by me to either Ingersoll or Woodward; I never presented any bill to the Board of Audit, or went before it with any bill, or swore to any bill; when I would present my bills to Woodward he would compute what was coming to me, and I would go with him to the Broadway Bank, and the arrangement would be made there for the division of the money; I would draw a check for sixty-five per cent. of the amount of the bills and give it to Woodward, retaining thirty-five per cent. myself; Woodward was often in a hurry to get home to Norwalk from the bank, and would frequently ride up-town in my coupé from the bank, and he would sometimes be in such a hurry to catch the train that he would leave the collection of his share by check for me to do; almost every time I went to the bank with Woodward, he had warrants of other parties besides myself to deposit; about April 26, 1870, I was told by Woodward that Connolly wanted a nice house built on the corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth or One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street and Fifth avenue, on premises fifty feet front and one hundred and thirty-five feet deep, and that it would be necessary to make out bills so as to cover the expense, and I made out bills for work that was not done at all for the City, and got $119,000 on Mr. Ingersoll's personal checks on warrants issued on bills put in by me; I put about $50,000 worth of work and materials on the house, and would have put more if I had not had to go to Europe.

Thirty-four warrants, made out in pursuance of Garvey's arrangement with Woodward, were shown to witness and identified by him. The amount of the warrants was $1,545,791 96.

Witness resumed: Seven of these warrants, amounting to $368,378 24, were drawn to pay for Connolly's house, the amount above thirty-five per cent. (about one hundred and nineteen thousand dollars, the amount which went for the house) being divided, like the surplus on other warrants; I deposited all the warrants on which these checks were drawn, except one; that was deposited in my name by my brother John.

Mr. Field, at this point, spoke about a missing check-book, and Mr. Carter said, "We can't produce a book which you burnt up." Mr. Field sprang to his feet and immediately protested against being charged with burning any books. Mr. Carter replied: "When I said 'you,' I meant your client, and the gang of thieves with which he was associated."

Mr. Field said that Mr. Carter had used the word "you" as though referring to himself, [Mr. Field,] and he would not submit to any such language. Judge Westbrook remarked that it was quite evident that Mr. Carter's observation was not intended to apply personally to Mr. Field; and after the indulgence of a little sarcastic pleasantry on both sides, the matter was dropped.

The witness was examined in minute detail in reference to the deposit of warrants in the Broadway Bank and the drawing of the money from the bank on checks, and made a comparison of his pass-book with warrants and checks offered in evidence, identifying the warrants and checks, as to dates and amounts, by the entries in the pass-book.

Witness resumed: In making up my bills I have used other names than my own; Mr. Woodward told me that there were too many bills put in in my name, and he told me I had better make out some of my bills in other names than my own, and there would be no harm in it; I did so, and made out bills in the names of Donarumma, Cashman, Hennessy, and Burchardt; all these names were fictitious except that of Donarumma, and his name was altered in the bills in the Controller's office; I got all my orders for work from Woodward; I saw Watson privately after Woodward had told me in the first instance how to make out my bills, and I asked him what I should do about it, and he told me to make out my bills just as Woodward told me to, and it would be all right, and I would get my money, and could get it in no other way; I put in fictitious bills to cover $60,000 worth of work done on Tweed's house in Greenwich; I have been very loose in my habits about papers, but I have been more careful of late years; [laughter;] in March, 1870, in response to a note from Mr. William E. King, Jr., Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, I sent a check for $10,000 to King to be paid to Tweed, to be used by Tweed for election purposes; the work done on Tweed's house and the check for $10,000 were, with other payments made by me or work done for members of the Ring, paid by what I got on fraudulent bills; in May, 1870, Ingersoll told me that he had been assessed $50,000 to be used on the Legislature, and that I would have to be assessed the same amount; I said that I had given $10,000, and I agreed to give $40,000 more, in order to make the $50,000 required; my brother John took about one hundred thousand dollars, which I understood had been assessed upon myself, Miller, Keyser, and Archibald Hall, Jr., to Tweed, at Albany; in September, 1871, Ingersoll told me, just after he came out of Tweed's office, that everything about City matters must be destroyed—that he was going to destroy his papers, and I had better destroy mine and tell Keyser to destroy his; I asked him what was the matter, and he said that there was trouble coming, and that the old man, meaning Tweed, said that all the papers must be destroyed; I went and saw Keyser the same evening, and told him about Tweed's order; in September, 1871, I went to Tweed and told him I felt very timid about this matter, as everybody was asking me about it, and I asked him what I should do; he said that I must keep cool, and not admit that I paid any money to any one except Watson.

This closed the direct examination, and Mr Field asked the court if he might be permitted to cross-examine the witness. He had been told that it is wicked to defend Tweed. If it was wicked to defend Tweed, it was wicked to cross-examine the witness.

Judge Westbrook—Why, of course, you have the right to cross-examine the witness. It is in the line of your duty.

Mr. Field—And I propose to do my duty to my client, irrespective of any summer newspaper whatever.

Mr. Field then opened the cross-examination, Garvey testifying as follows: I think I acted wrong in being made a tool of by the Ring; my actual work done was worth four-sevenths of the amounts I was paid for it; I can't say whether it is right that money I received on these bills should be recovered from Mr. Tweed; I am not lawyer enough to know anything about that; I have not made any restitution for any excess of pay that I received, but I am willing to do so as soon as it can be ascertained; I think my thirty-five per cent. gave me a large profit, but not much more than that; I charged the City more, in getting this thirty-five per cent., than I should have charged private individuals; I left this country for Europe in the Fall of 1871, under the name of Andrew Jeffers. The court adjourned at this point to Monday.

SUIT AGAINST RUSSELL SAGE.

Suit was begun yesterday in the United States Circuit Court by Aaron S. Bright against Russell Sage to recover $100,000 for alleged libel, the action arising from the numerous litigations over the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company during the past few years. The complaint is one of great length, and begins with the original incorporation of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company in 1852, giving an ex parte statement of the manner of change to the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company in 1859, the appointment of a new Board of Directors, of which, the complainant alleges, Mr. Sage was the self-elected President. It is further alleged that Mr. Bright and other holders of the third mortgage bonds of the former road were compelled to exchange for stock in the new road, and pay assessments. It is alleged that Mr. Sage afterward allowed judgments to be obtained against the road, under which part of the road was sold, and resulted in the organization of the present Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company. Numerous suits grew out of these operations in the State and United States courts, among others one in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, by this complainant, in 1874, against the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, praying for the appointment of a Receiver. At this time, it is alleged, an affidavit was made by Mr. Sage for the defense, characterizing the suit as one brought to "oppress and black-mail the company," and "for no other purpose." These expressions, it is claimed, constitute good grounds for libel. The plaintiff sues as a citizen of New-Jersey.

AN AUDACIOUS HOTEL SWINDLER.

In September last Herman G. Uebell, a young man of aristocratic pretensions, put up at the Windsor Hotel, announcing himself as a German Count. The "Count's" baggage, which was bulky, was deposited in a bedroom, and its owner lived in good style for a time, and then disappeared, leaving behind him his effects and an unpaid bill of $23. On searching Uebell's trunks, they were found to contain stones, carefully packed in old rags. It was subsequently discovered that previous to his appearance at the Windsor, the "Count" had practiced the same description of fraud on the proprietors of the Clarendon. He registered at the latter hotel on Sept. 11, and having allowed his nobility to become known, remained until the 20th, when the clerk requested payment of a bill amounting to $45. The "Count" thereupon absconded, leaving behind a valise and large basket filled with stones. The swindler was arrested, and admitted having lived in good style for nearly three years by means of his audacious frauds, his operations having extended all over the United States and Canada. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Uebell pleaded guilty to one of two indictments for violating the Hotel act of 1867, and was remanded for sentence by Judge Sutherland.

THE RUBENSTEIN MURDER TRIAL.

CONTINUATION OF THE TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE—THE PRISONER MANIFESTS MORE INTEREST THAN USUAL.

It was 10:20 yesterday morning when Justice Pratt, accompanied by Justices Moore, McKibben, and Wolfert, entered the court-room of the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer. The prisoner, P. N. Rubenstein, was in court at least half an hour before the hour appointed for the proceedings to begin, and the jury were all in their seats before 10 o'clock. The room was comfortably filled, but not crowded, and there were fewer persons than usual besieging the doors for admission. Within the railing were seated the usual crowd of lady relatives of the prisoner, and the sister of the murdered girl. During the efforts to have the date of the letter written by Abst the prisoner clapped his hands and became excited, and once afterward he manifested a little interest in the proceedings. At all other times he maintained his vacant stare.

Joseph Vinchinsky was the first witness. He said he was a tailor, and that Sara Alexander worked for him about ten weeks last Summer, before the Jewish Easter, and for two or three weeks after. He could not tell whether it was in the Spring, or the Fall, or the Summer, or the Winter. He thought the Jewish Easter was in August. [Counsel for the defense said it was in April.] Hiram J. Penrod, an observer in the Signal Corps of the United States Observatory, was called. After a characteristic tilt between opposing counsel over the admissibility of the testimony, the witness was examined in regard to the temperature of the weather on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, which showed that the mercury was above freezing on Sunday; that it was sloppy on Monday, with a little snow toward night, and clear on Tuesday. A diagram of the store, No. 83 Bayard street, New-York, was exhibited to the jury, and put in in evidence. Abraham Jacob, who married a second cousin of Mrs. Israel Rubenstein, testified that he had sickness in his family about Dec. 12, 1875, and that he went to No. 83 Bayard street on that day, and saw the prisoner there about 6 P. M. Rachel Sammet, wife of Joel Sammet, was the next witness. She testified she lived on the third floor of No. 83 Bayard street, over the apartments occupied by Jacob Rubenstein. Witness was shown the diagram of the house, and identified the various apartments. She was at home on Sunday, Dec. 12, and saw prisoner at 6 P. M. in his brother's [Jacob Rubenstein's] room; saw him again at about 7 o'clock; she was then in her brother Jacob's room, playing lotto; he remained a short time; went away again, and returned at 8 o'clock; witness knew Sara Alexander and Nathan Levi, and had seen Nathan hand Sara a match to light the gas in the hall; knew Detective Zundt; had seen him in New-York; the detective said he had a book full to hang P. N. Rubenstein, and that any one who came over to Brooklyn to save him would not get back; they would get ten years each. On cross-examination witness said that she went down to Jacob's room about 6 o'clock and remained all the evening; the table on which they played lotto usually stood in the middle of the room, but they moved it to one side, near the lounge; the room is 12 by 15; it was after 6 o'clock when we began playing lotto; in about half or three-quarters of an hour Sibyl Silverman came in and joined in the game; P. N. Rubenstein was not in when Sibyl came in; shortly afterward the prisoner came into the front room and asked Sibyl if her sister Anna had got home; he remained in the room all the evening, sitting down near her husband; he did not take part in the game, but came over to the table once and asked who had won so much money; her father returned from the party between 8 and 9 o'clock, and then they stopped playing and she went home, leaving them all in Jacob Rubenstein's apartments. Susan Rubenstein, wife of Lewis Rubenstein, went to No. 83 Bayard street shortly before 7 o'clock on Sunday, Dec. 12, and remained there until about 9 o'clock; about ten minutes after she got there the prisoner came in; about 8 o'clock he came in again and remained all the evening; she did not know where he sat; witness knew deceased, and also Nathan Levi; never saw them together, but had heard it said that she was his girl; On cross-examination witness said she had seen Nathan Levi a great many times, but could not tell whether he had whiskers and mustache or not, and could not describe him in any way; she thought he was about twenty years old; she was engaged in the game of lotto, and no man whatever was engaged in it; Mrs. Sammet left the room before witness did. Redirect—Mrs. Sammet did play lotto. Jacob Abst, of No. 83 Bayard street, was called and testified that he saw prisoner on the corner of Bayard and Mott streets at 6 o'clock on Sunday, Dec. 12; witness wrote a letter for prisoner to send to Europe, and had a conversation with him on Sunday about what he was to put into it; on Monday he saw him in the synagogue and gave him the letter; it was not in an envelope, and I have not seen it since. Counsel called for the papers which were on the prisoner at the time of his arrest, and Detective Zundt was sent to Police Head-quarters after them, they not being among those produced by the District Attorney. On cross-examination witness said the letter was written to his sister and her husband, and he was requested to send word to prisoner's uncle in Europe that prisoner would send him $10; one part of the letter was written in German and one part in Hebrew; he gave prisoner the letter to mail because he wanted to inclose in it the $10 he was to send to his uncle.

After a recess of three-quarters of an hour the cross-examination of Mr. Abst was proceeded with. He said that he was working in the slaughter-house of Laughlin & Co., in Forty-seventh street, New-York, on Sunday, Dec. 12, and left there about 5 P. M. It was in the Bayard Street Synagogue where he met prisoner on Monday. Witness did not know the difference between the Orthodox and Reformed Jews; did not know which was the east and which the west side of the City of New-York; did not know where Broadway was, but knew where the Bowery was. All the counsel, the court, the court interpreter, and several experts in the Russo-Polish language, after several minutes' persistent effort, failed to find out whether the slaughter-house was on the east or west side of New-York. Witness said he knew the nature of the oath he had taken, and that he considered it binding. The letter which witness wrote to prisoner's sister in Europe was shown witness, and identified as the one he had written. The portion of it written in Hebrew was submitted to a Hebrew scholar in court, who read and translated the paragraph referring to the $10 which the prisoner was to send to his uncle. The date of the letter in Hebrew was found to be Dec. 13, although the first date was written in English, and was Dec. 11. Witness explained this by saying that he found that the first date was wrong, and wrote the correct date in Hebrew. He persisted that he wrote the letter on Monday, Dec. 13. Witness was then given a blank sheet of paper, and told to write in English the date, Dec. 11. The original and the line written in court were then exhibited to the jury, and found to bear no similarity to each other. He was then told to take the letter and a blank sheet of paper and copy from the letter the first line. The result was that the copy was more nearly like the original. The documents were marked and put in evidence. Lena Semanski said she had known the prisoner ten years, and saw him about 5:30 o'clock on Sunday, Dec. 12, on Mott street; she was on the way to a drug store in Hester street after medicine for two sick children, and met the prisoner; first heard of prisoner's arrest on Thursday from her husband, for the murder of Sara Alexander, and told her husband at that time about meeting him on her way to the drug-store on Sunday evening. William H. Miller testified that he was clerk in the drug-store, No. 60 Eldridge street; identified the prescription offered in evidence as having been used by the previous witness on Sunday, Dec. 12; he did not think he was present at the store that day, but should judge by the number of the prescription that it must have been received after 12 o'clock. At 3:30 o'clock the court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

A JURY DISAGREES.

The jury disagreed in the case of John Condon against Agnes Martin, Executrix of James Martin, on trial before Judge Curtis, in Part II. of the Superior Court, yesterday. The plaintiff brought the suit to recover $10,000 on two promissory notes alleged to have been given by James Martin in the early part of 1870. The defense was that Martin did not make the notes, or if he did, that he did so at a time when, by reason of intoxication, he was not responsible for his conduct. It appeared that Martin was a shiftless kind of person, who used to carry around a show-card advertisement for the plaintiff. Martin was, at the time the notes were made, the possessor of no property. His father, however, happened to prosper, and purchased some property, which at his death came to Martin, and is now held by the defendant. Out of this property the plaintiff wished to be paid.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—In the Court of Appeals report of the proceedings on the 8th inst., the following cases were erroneously reported. The errors are now corrected: No. 177—Henry Armstrong, respondent, vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellants; argued by A. P. Laning, of counsel for appellant, and by John H. White, for respondent. Nos. 182 and 187—Robert Glendenning, Jr., et al., respondents, vs. Thomas Conery et al., appellants; argued together as one cause by Samuel Hand, of counsel for appellants, and W. M. Gallaher, for respondents.

Proceedings of the court Wednesday: Feb. 9: Nos. 14, 15, and 16—George E. Morse, Administrator, &c., appellant, vs. David Z. Brackett et al., Administrator, &c., respondent; Same vs. Same; David Z. Brackett et al., Administrator, &c., respondent, vs. George E. Morse, Administrator, &c., appellant; argued together as one cause by Scott

Lord, of counsel for appellants, and by Charles Mason, for respondents. No. 192—Byron Sherman and another, respondents, vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company, appellants; argued by S. Hand, of counsel for appellants, and by Henry A. Beach, for respondents.

The following is the day calendar for Thursday, Feb. 10, 1876: Nos. 197, 198, 62, 167, 191, 169, 196, 199.

COURT NOTES.

The formal order was yesterday filed in Supreme Court, Chambers, transferring the suits for alleged Brooklyn frauds to Kings County for trial, as to each of the defendants.

Patrick Casey, of No. 37 Stanton street, was held in $500 yesterday to answer a charge of assault and battery, with robbery, preferred by William Starr, a conductor on the Second Avenue Line.

On Jan. 25 Patrick Mulligan broke into the closet in the room of the Laborers' Union, Third avenue and Fifty-second street, and stole two silk flags and a silk banner valued at $700. He was arrested on Tuesday, and, on complaint of James Gough, President of the society, was held for examination.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Thomas Smith, of No. 145 Mulberry street, charged with breaking into the store of Serville J. Dolan, Nos. 357 and 359 Grand street, on the night of Feb. 1, stealing therefrom three pairs of gold spectacles, pleaded guilty to burglary. Judge Sutherland sentenced the prisoner to eighteen months in the State Prison.

William Myer, a wholesale coal-dealer at Nos. 438 and 440 First avenue, preferred a charge of embezzling various sums, ranging between $5 and $35, against George H. Nolte, who had been at one time his book-keeper. Nolte had collected money and appropriated it to his own use. Defendant, however, pleaded his innocence, and asked for an examination, which was granted.

The case of Henry Friede against the Third Avenue Railroad Company was brought to trial before Judge Van Brunt, in Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. In it the plaintiff sues to recover $20,000 for injuries sustained by him in leaving a car. He says he asked the driver to stop until he got off the car, but that, just as he was about to step off, the horses were whipped up and he was thrown under the wheels, sustaining injuries which resulted in his being obliged to have his leg amputated at the knee. The defense is contributory negligence. The jury were ordered to bring in a sealed verdict to-day.

THE SURROGATE'S COURT.

The calendar of the contested will cases before Surrogate Van Schaick has already grown quite long, and with the many hearings required with each considerable time must probably elapse before any decisions can be reached. Two of these suits came up yesterday of which no mention has as yet been made. The first was the contest over the will of the late Michael McKeon, of this City, who died last Fall, leaving property valued at about twenty-five thousand dollars. Among the bequests made was one of $7,500 to the Missionary Congregation of St. Paul the Apostle, toward the erection of a church; $5,000 to the Catholic Publishing Society, and $5,000 toward founding an institution to be denominated the "Little Sisters of the Poor;" the bequests to return to the estate if not applied to these uses. One thousand dollars is left to each of the children of deceased, and the rest of the estate to his wife. The will is contested by a brother of the deceased, Matthew McKeon, upon the grounds of want of capacity, undue influence, &c. Nothing was done yesterday beyond the examination of the subscribing witnesses. The other case was in opposition to the probate of the will of the late William G. McLaughlin, who died in this City last Fall, leaving an estate equal in value to the above. By the terms of the will, from $300 to $500 is left to each of the deceased's brothers and sisters living, $3,500 to his wife, Idnella, and $100 to his daughter, Maria I. Moffat. The residue of the estate is left to a daughter Zillah and a minor son Alfred, share and share alike. The will is contested by Mrs. Moffat, who is virtually cut off by the provisions of the will. The grounds are those usual in contests of this kind. In this case one or two hearings have already been had before Surrogate Van Schaick, but the evidence given has been of little general interest. Yesterday Mrs. Moffat gave her testimony, and in answer to the question as to the seeming trouble between herself and father, she said it arose out of the circumstances attending her marriage. "And why," was the next question asked her. "Because I persisted in marrying one whom he considered a poor man," was the unhesitating answer given. The hearing in this case will be resumed next Tuesday.

AN IRON TRANSACTION.

The trial of the case of Morris K. Jesup & Co. against Samuel Smith and others was begun before Judge Donohue and a jury in Supreme Court, Circuit, Part II., yesterday. The plaintiffs sue to recover for an alleged loss in the sale of a cargo of iron in 1872. The metal, to the amount of nearly 639 tons, was shipped from abroad by the plaintiffs to New-Orleans, La., the defendants being employed as their agents to enter it in bond so as to retain the option of re-exportation. Instead of doing this the defendants, as alleged, entered it in a bonded warehouse, thus making it liable to forfeiture if the duty thereon were not paid within a year. The iron was actually declared forfeited, but Drexel, Morgan & Co., who were interested in the venture, succeeded in getting the forfeiture removed. The plaintiffs in the meantime had entered into a contract to sell the iron in England for exportation to Peru on very favorable terms, as alleged. As the iron, however, had been entered for consumption and not in bond, the plaintiffs were compelled to cancel the contract. The very day of the cancelation of the contract the Secretary of the Treasury permitted the plaintiffs to put the iron in bond, but they were unable to renew their contract. They sold the iron, however, for $5,582 16 below the price mentioned in the canceled contract, and bring the present suit for this amount, with interest. The defendants alleged that, in accordance with well-established custom, they employed an experienced broker, whom they instructed carefully, as they had been instructed. They aver, further, that they had no knowledge of the facts as to the putting of the iron in bond until its forfeiture. Inasmuch, also, as they had no knowledge of the contract of sale, they claim they cannot be held responsible for its cancelation. In addition, they put in a counter-claim of about $900 for moneys advanced. The case is still on. John E. Parsons appears for the plaintiffs, and Joseph H. Choate represents the defendants.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Granted.—New-Jersey Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Bens; Peters vs. Molloy; matter of Lawrence; National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank vs. Lalor; Brant vs. De Forest; Petrie vs. Burchell; Steinhardt vs. Lilleston; Waixel vs. Stern et al.; Myer vs. Perry et al.; Olmstead vs. Payne; Leahy vs. Mayer et al.; Bigler vs. The Mayor, &c.; Legrain vs. Oatley et al.; matter of Darring; United States Trust Company vs. Perry; Goldsmith vs. McCool et al.; Skinner vs. Frisch; Burton vs. Sherman.

Ruff vs. Matt.—One of these sureties is clearly insufficient.

United States Tea Company vs. Neuager.—Approved.

Phelan vs. Collender.—Motion to set aside taxation of costs denied.

Lowenstein vs. Lowenthal.—Motion granted, and $10 costs to plaintiff.

Welsh vs. Humes.—Motion denied without costs. (Code, section 317. Daily vs. Codit, 1 Duer 599.)

Morris vs. Kelly.—Default opened on payment of $10 costs, and on condition that the case be set down for trial peremptorily on the first Monday of March. The judgment is to stand in the meantime as security, otherwise motion denied, with $10 costs.

Van Schaick vs. Farley.—The objection stated in my memorandum of yesterday in regard to the affidavit of regularity does not seem to have been obviated.

Morris vs. Kelly.—Default opened on payment of $10 costs of motion, judgment to stand as security, and case to be set down for trial on the first Monday of March peremptorily, otherwise motion denied, with $10 costs.

Keys vs. McReynolds.—The report of the referee to compute is not among the papers presented on the motion. The report must be supplied.

Matter of the Buchanan Oil Farm Company.—Mr. Mitchell's affidavit to his report having been verified before a Notary Public in Pennsylvania, the certificate required by Laws of 1869, chap. 133, p. 341, should be annexed.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Bush, &c., vs. Boutter, &c.—Allowance of $750 granted to defendant.

Baer vs. Leppert et al.—Motion for a new trial denied.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Nathan et al. vs. Waitzfelder et al.—Motion denied.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Southmayd et al. vs. Walsh.—Case and amendments settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sanford.

Goldberg vs. Levinson et al.—Motions denied without costs. Memorandum.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Wilkinson et al. vs. Orvis et al.—Motion denied with $10 costs to abide event. Memorandum.

Weinfeld vs. Johnston.—Order and findings settled.

Schmidt vs. Buckert.—Order granted.

Hermann vs. Wilson.—Motion denied.

A WAREHOUSEMAN'S CARE.

John Lawrence, Samuel D. Babcock, and H. E. Miller were a short time ago appointed Referees in the suit of H. B. Claflin & Co. against Henry J. Myers. The action was brought to recover $15,000, the value of silks given into the keeping of the defendant, who is a warehouseman. The latter's warehouse was, however, entered by burglars, who forced open the scuttle with a "jimmy" and abstracted the silks. The question of Myers' liability turned on the point whether he had exercised the requisite care. The Referees decided adversely to him, and reported in favor of the plaintiffs for the full value of the silks.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day the following cases were heard:

No. 856.—*Warren et al. vs. Shook, Collector, &c.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York. The question presented in this case was whether the plaintiffs in error, as bankers paying the special tax imposed upon them as such, were liable, under the ninety-ninth section of the Internal Revenue act, for one-twentieth of one per cent. upon sales of stock, &c., made on their own account and not for others on commission. They conceded that they were "bankers doing business as brokers," as to all sales made by them on commission, for others, and that they were liable to the tax as to such sales, but claimed that where the business was for themselves, exclusively on their own account, they were not liable. The court below held that as bankers, "doing business as brokers," they were liable on all sales made by them, whether for themselves or others, and that is the position of the Government in this court. It is here contended that the tax upon the business of a broker covers and includes all sales of stock upon his own account; that the power to sell is a necessary incident to the business of advancing or loaning on stocks, bonds, &c., and of receiving such for discount and sale, which is a part of the business the carrying on of which makes a man a banker; that, by the amendment of March, 1865, persons selling on their own account, but not having paid a license as bankers, were ranked as brokers, and paid taxes accordingly as such; while bankers paid their taxes as bankers, covering all things necessarily incident to their business as bankers, but in things not incident to their business as bankers, but in which they did business as brokers, they became liable to pay the brokers' tax. And it is said that if in addition to paying the brokers' tax on sales made by them as brokers, bankers are also to be taxed thus on sales made on their own account, they are subjected to a double taxation.

The Government maintains the theory of the court below that where a party is merely a banker he is not liable on sales at all; but that "bankers doing business as brokers" are taxable for all sales, whether made for themselves or others. B. K. Phelps for the plaintiffs in error, E. B. Smith, Assistant Attorney General, for the Government.

On motion of Mr. Matt. H. Carpenter, A. G. Safford and Edward A. Sowles, of St. Albans, Vt., were admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors of this court.

No. 857.—(Assigned.)—*John and J. K. Warren, plaintiffs in error, vs. Sheridan Shook, late Collector, &c.*—The argument in this case was continued by Mr. Benjamin K. Phelps, of counsel for the plaintiffs in error, and by Mr. Assistant Attorney General Smith for the defendant in error, and concluded by Mr. Benjamin K. Phelps, for the plaintiffs in error.

No. 141.—*John R. Shepley et al., Trustees, &c., appellants, vs. John E. Cowan et al.*—The argument in this cause was commenced by Mr. John R. Shepley, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and continued by Mr. M. Blair and B. A. Hill for the defendants in error. Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

THE USE OF SNOW-PLOWS AND SWEEPERS.

Judge Sedgwick, in the Special Term of the Superior Court yesterday settled the judgment in the suit of William C. Prince against the Twenty-third Street Railway Company. Appended are the terms of the order stripped of its formal recitals from which it will be seen that it refers only to the premises of the plaintiff:

"Adjudged that the defendant, the Twenty-third Street Railway Company, has the right to remove the snow from its tracks to the sides of Twenty-third street by means of a snow-plow and sweeper, as heretofore used by the defendant, for the purpose of enabling its cars to pass along the tracks; but it is further adjudged that the defendant the Twenty-third Street Railway Company be and it is hereby restrained from leaving the snow so removed heaped up between said track and the plaintiff's premises, known as No. 38 East Twenty-third street, for a longer period than may be reasonably required for the taking of such snow away from such portion of Twenty-third street."

CARD FROM L. M. BATES & CO.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your report of the testimony given by Mr. Bates in re W. J. Ree, we notice you make him say that we have given *no* paper for fifteen years. This is incorrect. He stated that we have given only *little* paper. Your kind attention to this matter would oblige L. M. BATES & CO.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
29—De Lara vs. Duncan.	143—Board of Education vs. Green, &c.
57—Met. Sav. Bank vs. Pendleton.	183—Miller vs. Cruger, &c.
60—Merrian vs. Demorest.	197—Baldwin vs. Creuschaw, &c.
73—Steinhardt vs. Lilleston, &c.	247—Hartman vs. N. Y. S. and C. C. M. Co.
91—Champhu vs. Fox, &c.	284—Ratzer, Sr., vs. Ratzer, Jr.
102—Paoli Belt Company vs. Gordon.	294—Peoples' Bank vs. Holmes, &c.
112—Plummer vs. Tompkins.	315—Goodridge vs. Lane.
120—P. and R. C. and Iron Co. vs. Butler.	378—Gardiner vs. The Mayor, &c.
121—Same vs. Same.	386—Benjamin vs. Bradbury.
123—Buschman vs. Gunari.	392—Mann vs. Willoughby, &c.
124—Paoli Belt Company vs. Gordon.	394—Matter of Mandeville.
126—Dye vs. Sleeson.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
251—Tribune Assoc'n vs. Sun Print'g Assoc'n.	106—Neilson vs. Tracy, &c.
96—Tredwell vs. Pomeroy, et al.	214—Joly vs. Lacombe.
100—Lockwood vs. Bishop.	311—— vs. ——.
122—De Castro et al. vs. Brett et al.	140—Astor et al. vs. Morris.
121—Pam et al. vs. Vilmar.	222½—— vs. ——.
164—Morris et al. vs. Porter et al.	256—Brosary vs. Marshall et al.
210—Schlessinger vs. Tallman et al.	68—Buisse et al. vs. McCallum et al.
216—Tallman vs. Schlessinger et al.	73—Youngs vs. Carter et al.
244—Powers vs. Otard et al.	175—McCabe vs. Young.
304—De Mora vs. Guilfoyle et al.	11—Bright vs. Milwaukee and St. Paul R.R. Co.
225—Kimball vs. Newton et al.	145—Farley vs. Farrell.
230—Lester vs. Rosen et al.	212—Dugan vs. McCormack et al.
	260—Dessau vs. Johnston et al.
	205—Bauer vs. Clausen.
	200—Birdsall vs. Rapp et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2706—Cassebeer et al., &c., vs. Kalbfleisch.	1042—Wheeler vs. Doody et al.
1028—Baldwin et al. vs. Briggs.	1048—See et al. vs. Beardsley.
1454—Hager vs. Williamsen.	1062—Custance vs. Burr.
178—Hauck vs. Craighead et al.	1064—Fish vs. Seaver et al.
2204½—O'Brien vs. Browning.	1070—Barnitz et al. vs. Bieler.
1514—Briggs et al. vs. Strews.	1468—Bancroft et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
3441—Sackersdorff vs. The Mayor, &c.	876—The Mayor, &c., vs. Genet.
225—Maguire vs. Fardy et al.	1078—Pond vs. Townsend et al.
992—Germania Bank vs. Schafer.	1082—Loughlin et al. vs. Wheeler.
2338—Kellum vs. The Mayor, &c.	1084—McCafferty vs. Hunt et al.
982—Mathes vs. Brennan, &c.	1918—Genet vs. The Mayor, &c.
1452½—Clark vs. Cockerill et al.	494—Lawrence vs. Jones.
4224—Haskin vs. The Mayor, &c.	14—Fitzgerald vs. Kelly.
4228—Same vs. Same.	1020—Johnston vs. Goryner, &c., et al.
4087—Haffeld et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	1092—Corwin vs. Hartman.
1597—Van Wart vs. The Mayor, &c.	1098—Pierson vs. Day.
1818—McNamara vs. The Mayor, &c.	1102—Alden vs. Drew et al.
944—Welmont vs. Meserole.	1104—Behrens vs. Kinsard.
336—Carr vs. Brooks et al.	1104½—Sperry vs. Pope et al.
1142—Spinette vs. Atlas Steam-ship Co.	1108—Loughrey vs. Connor et al.
514—Carrington et al. vs. Ward et al.	1110—Fosdick vs. Phipps.
1026—Harvey vs. Cara.	1116—Bennett et al. vs. O'Neill.
1030—Danner vs. Desel et al.	1120—Kennard et al. vs. Keller, &c.
332—Lancaster Fire Ins. Co. vs. Kipp.	1130—Strauss vs. N. H. S. S. M. Co.
1036—Schall et al. vs. Collier.	1132—Strauss vs. Trabaut.
1040—Dougherty et al. vs. Michael et al.	1136—Bigge et al. vs. Thomson.
	1138—Sherman vs. Mason.
	1140—Watson vs. Home Ins. Co.
	1144—French vs. Abenhein.
	1146—Doyle vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.	Nos.
689—Globe Woolen Co. vs. La Salle Silk M'f'g Co.	2244—Manchester et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
917—Bailey, &c., vs. Spofford, &c.	2245—Same vs. Same.
1907½—Ford vs. Conner, &c.	2206—Baldwin vs. The Mayor, &c.
1499—Washington vs. The Mayor, &c.	2507—Lowden vs. Board of Police et al.
2275—French vs. The Mayor, &c.	673—Platt, &c., vs. Van Name et al.
873—Wise et al. vs. Nicholson.	743—McLaughlin vs. Roy.
105—Hume vs. The Mayor, &c.	1035—First Nat. Bank vs. Wylie et al.
670—Christie et al. vs. Van Orden.	673—Platt, &c., vs. Van Name et al.
1105—Deyorne, &c., vs. Conner, &c.	743—McLaughlin vs. Roy.
1131—Fisher vs. Courtney et al.	1035—First Nat. Bank vs. Wylie et al.
1155—Shultheis et al. vs. Meinhard.	1213—Hammerstein vs. Danforth.
1161—Weinhaus vs. The Mayor, &c.	1215—Le Vine, &c., vs. Wiggins, &c.
1189—O'Brien vs. Browning et al.	1219—Kinney vs. De Kar.
	1221—Cunningham, &c., The Mayor, &c.
	1223—Garvey vs. Del. & Hudson Canal Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Spier and Sanford, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
19—Bell, &c., vs. Spotts, &c.	47—Haughwout et al. vs. Garrison.
39—Bowne vs. O'Brien, &c.	48—Bull's Head Bank vs. McFeeters et al.
40—Maguin et al. vs. Dinsmore.	49—Cormier et al. vs. Batty.
41—Brewster vs. Balch et al.	50—Gawtry vs. Clark.
45—Burnham et al. vs. Brennan.	51—Lord et al. vs. Thompson.
46—Campbell vs. Conner, &c.	52—Ducker et al. vs. Rapp et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

No. 25—Austin et al. vs. Ellingwood.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
297—Brodie vs. O'Brien, &c.	917—Eggert vs. Fettrecht.
731—Cameron vs. Walker et al.	919—Van Dorn vs. C. P., N. & E. R. R. R. Co.
439—Patten vs. Stitt et al.	921—Stevens vs. Lamson.
1675—Gottberg vs. Conner, &c.	923—Phillips vs. Ruger et al.
895—Gruenthal vs. Doellner.	925—Spyer vs. Fraser et al.
901—Kuhn et al. vs. W. U. Tel. Co.	927—Dobler vs. Ryerson et al.
905—Jessup vs. Carnegia.	929—Thomas vs. White.
	931—Martin vs. Stiger.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1218—Sturn vs. Williams.	608—Kelly et al. vs. Garrison et al.
726—Germania Bank vs. Kilian.	834—Hune vs. Erie Railway Co.
534—Stoker vs. B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. Co.	854—Banning vs. B. T. & S. Co.
1182—Willard vs. Conner, &c.	826—Hennessey vs. Brennan, &c.
416—P. E. Felt Co. vs. Ritchie et al.	960—H. Chem. & Min. Co. vs. Matthews.
716—Madan vs. Sheward, Jr.	704—Wilson vs. Shepard.
1834—Stokes et al. vs. Rechnagel.	950—Macdonald vs. U. S. Security Co.
722—Nuhn et al. vs. Brennan, &c.	

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to first Monday in March.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Robinson, J.

No.	No.
21—Hagan vs. Davison et al.	30—Peeler vs. Hall.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1978—O'Gorman vs. Kamak.	1588—Monheims vs. Turk.
1024—Weed vs. Burt.	1589—Howell vs. Smith.
2184—Ward vs. Norton.	1590—Newhouse et al. vs. Solomon.
254—Barsdorff vs. Kelly, &c.	1591—Denny vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
2049—Mechs.' & Traders' B'k vs. The Mayor.	1592—Story vs. Bennett.
1693—Pfiffer vs. The Mayor, &c.	1593—Houston vs. Cook.
777—Duncan vs. Brennan.	1594—Koehler vs. Ferguson.
1553—Fitzsimmons versus Cuskley.	1595—Stringfield vs. Gage.
955—Tibel vs. Hillier.	1597—McAdam vs. Schenner.
956—Same vs. Same.	1598—Alexander vs. Cellar.
1587—Keogh et al. vs. Cole et al.	1599—Gottsberger vs. Duffy.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1275—Bauer vs. Lorillard S. S. Co.	1474—Le Fevre vs. Kellogg.
1447—Smith vs. Parmenter.	1577—Mullen vs. Farrell.
1619—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.	1578—Hurtt vs. Hum. Spec. H. M. Co.
1506—Hogg vs. Hadden.	1579—Everett vs. W. U. Tel. Co.
1646—Thomas vs. The Mayor, &c.	1580—Waterman vs. Simon et al.
1180—Miller vs. Sims.	1581—Klug vs. Hollander.
219—Schwartz vs. O'Brien.	1582—Detmold vs. The Mayor, &c.
1469—Young vs. Newman.	1583—Fealey vs. The Mayor, &c.
1471—Clark vs. Dillon, et al.	1585—Detmold vs. The Mayor, &c.
1472—Hyman vs. Crognan.	1586—Guenthal vs. Koch.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1513—Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. Robinson.	1607—Coe vs. Cassidy.
1489—Hewson vs. De Peyster.	1608—Reinhardt vs. Bloomfield.
1520—Fromuchen versus Oelze.	1610—McGraw vs. Morgan.
1600—Hatch vs. Churchill.	1611—Johnson vs. Schuyler et al.
1601—Mowry vs. World M. Ins. Co.	1611½—Frank vs. Ætna Fire Ins. Co.
1602—Keet vs. Goodbee.	1612—Frank vs. Park Fire Ins. Co.
1603—Frank vs. Com. Fire Ins. Co.	1613—Stupps vs. Straws.
1604—Vail et al. vs. Lasale.	1614—Johnson vs. The Mayor, &c.
1605—The People, &c., vs. Peterson.	1614½—Stuart et al. vs. Foster.
1606—Riley, &c., et al. vs. Chase.	1616—Maier vs. Lott.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2798—Roe vs. Whelan et al.	5106—Browning vs. Londeback.
1206—Bergman vs. Scherer et al.	5123—Ruck vs. Birdsall.
6557—Crawford vs. Carpenter.	5192—Woods vs. Warren et al.
1445—Linow vs. Scherer et al.	5924—Davis et al. vs. Murray, &c.
3319—Friedlander et al. vs. Epstein.	6488—Gould M'f'g Co. vs. Bulkley.
3497—Harris vs. Mechan.	1704—Keller vs. Purcell.
3769—O'Gorman vs. Kiernan.	2858—Van Beuren et al. vs. Deering.
	6064—Oatman vs. Millard.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3679—Talley vs. O'Neill.	3820—Gault vs. Fettretch.
1592—Salomon vs. Lowenthal et al.	3821—Goodkind et al. vs. Strickland.
2131—Smith vs. Taylor.	3824—Walker vs. Thayer.
3808—Harland et al. vs. Engelhart.	3825—Wolf vs. Lewin.
2537—Koop vs. Holland.	3826—Lyall et al. vs. Bamberger.
3811—Downing vs. Conshan.	3829—Milhofer vs. Dinkeldein et al.
3812—Lewis vs. Turner.	3830—Byron, Jr., vs. Baug.
3816—Hine et al. vs. Farrell.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.	Nos.
6585—Oehlers vs. Rehberger.	6312—Yutte vs. Bossong et al.
6097—Punchard et al. vs. McNamara.	6412—Gilbert vs. Neville et al.
2930—Doll vs. Gans.	6518—Sternberg vs. Rottschild.
6621—Wilkens vs. Reichert et al.	6527—C. V. Nat. Bank vs. Lyon et al.
4925—Traub et al. vs. Weisels et al.	6589—Dralle vs. Solomon et al.
5839—Eldred vs. Wein.	6599—Laing vs. Scott et al.
6538—O'Donnell vs. Dowling.	6602—Goldsmith vs. Lodel et al.
756—Scott vs. Drennan.	6615—Strauss vs. Job.
1280—Schneider vs. Brennan.	6607—Engelken et al. vs. Ryan.
3136—Farma vs. Decker.	6739—Same vs. Same.
5180—Oechs vs. Kurtz.	6743—Pickert vs. Miller.
5559—Van Wyck vs. Pelsone et al.	6774—Murphy vs. Foster.
4540—Brown, Jr., vs. Zabriskie.	6676—N. Y. Rect. Co. vs. Fisher et al.
4690—Marts vs. Koehler.	6699—Schwarzausky vs. Van Winkle et al.
6013—Dolge vs. Doellner.	
6071—Mittelstadt vs. Julian.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Henry Payne, robbery.	Michael Roach, false pretenses.
John Grant, Terence McKenna, robbery.	Jefferson Sanders, felonious assault and battery.
James Casey, Henry Gibson, burglary.	Arthur Kress, grand larceny.
James Ryan, grand larceny.	William Edward, grand larceny.
Nellie Bennett, grand larceny.	Annie Mack, grand larceny.
	Mary Doyle, petit larceny.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Flour steady and firm. Wheat excited and higher, but closed weak; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 03¼, spot; $1 03, February; sales at $1 01½@$1 02¼, March; closed at $1 02½, March; $1 06⅝, May; No. 3 do., 84c.; rejected, 72c. Corn active and prices have advanced; closed weak; No. 2 mixed, 41c., spot; 41⅜c. bid, March; 46c. bid, May; rejected, 31½c. Oats; demand fair and prices have advanced; No. 2, 31⅞c., spot; 31⅜c., March; 32¼c., April; rejected, 26½c.@27c. Barley quiet but firm at 75c.@76c., spot; 68c., March. Rye dull. Dressed Hogs firmer, held higher at $8 75@$8 85. Pork unsettled and lower at $20 65@$20 70, spot; $20 80@$20 85, March; $21@$21 10, April. Lard—Demand good at full prices; sales at $12 35, spot; $12 47½, March; $12 60, April. Bulk Meats—Demand fair and prices have advanced; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Short Rib Middles, 11½c.; Short Clear Middles, 11½c. Whisky, $1 06. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 50,000 bushels; Corn, 109,000 bushels; Oats, 30,000 bushels; Barley, 15,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 26,000 bushels; Corn, 46,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat lower at $1 02¾, February; $1 01¼ bid, March. Corn lower at 40⅜c., cash; 41⅛c., March. Oats unchanged. Pork active; prices steady; sales of 14,000 bbls., April, at $21 07½@$21 12½, closing at $21 10. Lard firmer at $12 75, April.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 9.—Sugar dull and weak; inferior to common, 5c.@5¾c.; fair to fully fair, 6c.@7c.; prime to strictly prime, 7½c.@7⅞c. Molasses dull; fair, 35c.@38c.; prime to strictly prime, 40c.@47c.; fair reboiled, 43c.; prime to choice reboiled, 48c.@51c.; choice, not fermenting, 52c. Flour firm; Superfine, $3 75; double Extra, $4@$4 25; treble, $4 37½@$6; choice and family, $6 25@$7 50. Corn-meal quiet but firmer at $2 50. Corn steady; choice White, 56c. Oats dull at 47c.@50c. Bran quiet at 80c. Hay dull; prime, $21@$22. Pork easier at $21 75. Bulk Meats dull; Shoulders, 8¼c.@8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 11½c. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13⅛c. Lard dull; tierce, 12½c. for Packers and 13c. for Refined; keg, 13¾c. Hams—Sugar-cured quiet; choice, 14c. Rice steady; Louisiana common to choice, 4½c.@6¾c. Coffee quiet; ordinary to prime, 17c.@19c. Whisky dull; rectified, $1 10@$1 13. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅛ premium; Sterling, $5 49½@$5 50 for bank. Gold, 112⅞.

BUFFALO, Feb. 9.—Receipts—Flour, 4,800 bbls.; Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 25,000 bushels; Oats, 17,800 bushels; Barley, 5,400 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,800 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 17,500 bushels; Barley, 3,900 bushels. Flour firm and quiet. Wheat—Holders firm, demand light; sales of a small lot of No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 19; 1,500 bushels White Winter at $1 37. Corn dull and scarce; new, nominally, 48c.@51c., according to quality. Oats inactive. Rye inactive. Barley dull but firm; Sales of 5 cars Canadian at 92c.@95c., on track. Pork quiet at $20 50 for heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 13c.@13¼c. Highwines nominally $1 09.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—Wool—The market continues quiet and unchanged; all kinds of domestic are in fair demand at steady prices; holders having confidence in the present market prices are not urging sales at any concession. Sales of X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces have been at 45c.@48c.; Medium and No. 1 Fleeces at 48c.@50c.; XXX and Picklock Fleeces at 50c.@55c., and Michigan and Wisconsin at 42c.@46c. for X and No. 1; Combing and Delaine Fleeces are steady at 50c.@62c. for Washed, and 40c.@49½c. for unwashed; California Wool remains unchanged, with sales at 15c.@27c. for Fall, and 22c.@36c. for Spring.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Grains unchanged. Provisions strong, with an upward tendency. Pork, $22. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 11½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅜c.; Clear Sides, 12⅝c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13¾c.@14½c. Lard, 14c.@15c. Whisky quiet, but firm, at $1 06. Bagging quiet and unchanged.

OSWEGO, Feb. 9.—Flour steady; sales of 1,100 bbls. Wheat unchanged; sales of No. 1 White Michigan at $1 45, Extra do. held at $1 55; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 40. Corn dull; sales of new Western Mixed at 66c. Barley dull; sales of 1,000 bushels No. 1 Canada at $1 20; 3,000 bushels do. on private terms. Corn-meal—$27 for bolted; $26 for unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $17@$18; Ship-stuffs, $19@$20; Middlings, $25@$26 ₱ ton.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 9.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Adams Express..109½	500 North-western....41¾
1800 Pacific Mail....35¼	500 do....41⅝
1000 do....35⅛	100 do....41¾
50 Ill. Central....98¼	100 do....41⅞
100 do....s30. 99	100 do....b30. 42
800 Western Union...77¼	400 do....s3. 41¾
200 do....77⅛	200 do....41⅞
1800 do....77	100 North-west. Pref. 63
300 do....77⅛	225 do....63¼
600 do....77¼	25 do....63
1700 do....77⅛	100 do....63⅜
200 do....c. 77⅛	300 Rock Island....s3. 109
300 do....77¼	300 do....109⅛
500 Lake Shore....c. 65⅞	1400 St. Paul....42
2800 do....66	1800 do....42¼
800 do....s3. 65⅞	100 do....42½
1500 do....s3. 65¾	1000 do....42⅜
1900 do....s3. 65⅞	600 do....42½
2400 do....66	200 St. Paul Pref....78
700 Ohio & Miss....21½	200 do....b3. 78¼
300 do....s3. 21⅜	100 Erie Railway....16⅞
2200 do....21⅝	400 do....17
200 do....21¾	300 do....16⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U.S.6s,'81,R.122⅝	$20,000 U. S. 5s,10-40 R....116¾
1,500 do....12.122⅝	50,000 do....b. c.116⅝
10,000 U.S.6s,'81, C.122⅝	7,000 U.S.6s,Cur.12.125¼
2,300 5-20 Coup. C. bds....b.c.114½	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R....12.117⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65....117⅞	1,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C....b. c.117¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67....121¾	800 do....small.118¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65, N....119⅜	11,000 do....12.117⅝
10,000 do....12.119⅜	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, L. B...102⅝	25 American Ex.b.c. 61½
10,000 N. C. 6s,Sp.T., 1st class....3½	98 do....61
5,000 D.of Col.3.65s. 71⅞	50 do....s3. 61½
1,000 Al.& Susq.1st.115	100 U. S. Express....69⅜
3,000 Leh. & W. B.C. 99½	200 do....69¼
4,000 M. & S. P. 1st, La C. Div....99⅜	20 do....b.c. 69
1,000 M. & S. P., C. & M. Div....94½	200 do....68½
8,000 N.J.C.1st.C.s3.111	100 Illinois Cen....99¾
1,000 N.J.Cen.conv.111	400 do....b.c. 99¾
5,000 do....b.c.111¼	400 Mich. Cen....b.c. 60½
10,000 C. & N. W. C.101¼	200 do....60¼
1,000 C. & N.W.S.F.104½	100 do....s10. 60⅛
5,000 C. & N.W.Con cp.G. bs.b.c. 90¼	100 do....60⅝
5,000 C.& N.W.Con. reg.G.bs.b.c. 90¼	300 do....60⅛
8,000 H. & S. J. 8s C. '83	100 do....s3. 60¼
4,000 do....83⅛	400 do....60
1,000 Mor.&Es.1st C.107⅜	100 do....59⅞
3,000 M.&E.C'st'n B.101⅞	500 do....59⅞
1,000 Mich. So. S. F.109	1100 L. S. & M. S..b.c. 66
3,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.103⅝	1800 do....s3. 65⅞
1,000 Cen. Pac. G.B.106	100 do....66
3,000 do....106¼	200 do....65¾
4,000 do....106⅜	1800 do....65⅞
1,000 do....106¼	800 do....65⅞
5,000 C. P. 1st,S.J.B. 94⅛	100 do....65⅝
6,000 West. Pac. Bs. 98	2500 do....65½
8,000 Union Pac.1st.104¼	1500 do....65⅝
4,000 U. P. 7s L. G.101½	1200 do....65½
5,000 Un.Pac.S.F.b.c.95¾	100 C. & N. W....b.c. 41⅞
5,000 do....95½	500 do....42
4,000 Ohio&M.2d.b.c. 78	100 do....42⅛
3,000 S. L. & I. M. 2d. 64	100 do....42
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st. 86¼	300 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 63¼
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div....62	100 do....b30. 63⅜
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d.. 59	800 do....63½
1,000 Tol. & W. C.C. 40	20 do....63⅜
10,000 N Y C.Reg.'87.102	200 do....63¼
2,000 N. Y. C. 1st C.121	400 do....63⅜
5,000 Lou.& N.C.'98. 90	100 Cen. R. of N.J.b.c.109⅜
3,000 R.T.,Va.&G.1st 88¼	100 do....s60.109½
10,000 Can.S.1st,c.on. 70	55 do....110
3,000 Can. So. 1st, with int.cert. 69½	100 Ch. & R. I.b.c.b3.109¼
5 Market Bank....112½	100 do....109¼
10 Bank of N. Amer. 99	200 do....109¼
5 do....98	100 do....c.109¼
25 Park Bank....125	400 do....s3.105
5 Bank of Com....118¼	100 Dub.&Sioux City. 73
300 N.Y.C.& H.b.c.s3.113	10 Chi., Bur. & Quin.119⅝
33 do....b.c.112⅝	14 N. Y., N. H. & H..150½
600 Erie Railway.b.c. 16⅞	100 C., M. &S.P.b.c.s3. 42⅛
800 do....s3. 17	1550 do....42¾
20 do....17	800 do....42⅞
100 do....16⅞	1100 do....43
200 West. Union...b.c. 77¼	400 do....42⅞
200 do....77¼	100 do....42¾
100 do....b3. 77⅜	100 do....s4. 42⅞
100 do....s3. 77¼	200 do....42⅜
1200 do....77⅜	100 do....s3. 42⅛
100 do....c. 77⅜	200 C. M. & S.P.Pf.b.c. 78¼
300 do....s3. 77¼	300 do....b3. 78⅜
100 do....77⅜	100 do....78⅜
100 do....b3. 77⅜	100 do....c. 78⅝
1000 do....77⅜	550 do....78½
200 do....77½	500 do....78⅞
900 do....s3. 77¼	100 do....79
100 Pacific Mail....b.c. 35⅜	500 do....79⅛
1700 do....35¼	100 do....79⅞
100 do....b3. 35¼	100 do....79½
100 do....c. 35¼	1000 do....79⅜
400 do....b60. 35½	100 do....79¾
400 do....35⅜	200 do....79⅞
100 do....35¼	100 do....79¾
100 do....35⅜	2000 do....79½
300 do....s3. 35¼	100 Alt. & T. H. Pf....22½
600 do....35⅛	100 Han. & St. Jo.b.c. 20½
20 Clev.&P.G'd.b.c.c. 95¾	200 H. & S.J. Pref.b.c. 30⅛
300 Tol., W. & W.b.c. 6⅛	300 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 21¾
16 Adams Express..109½	1100 do....21⅞
100 C., C. & I. C...b.c. 5⅜	1300 do....22
	1000 do....21⅞
	1300 do....21¾
	500 do....s3. 21⅝

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000 U. Pac. S. F....95¾	500 Lake Shore....s3. 65½
5,000 U. Pac. L. G...101½	100 do....b3. 65⅝
1,000 N. J. C.Conv.'c.110½	700 do....65½
10,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.103⅝	12 do....65¾
23,000 M.&St.P.C.S.F. 86	1000 do....s3. 65⅜
5,000 M.& E.1stCon.107¾	1300 do....s3. 65¼
5,000 N.W.C.C. G. B. 90	1500 do....65⅛
10,000 do....b3. 90	100 do....65¼
5,000 H. & St.J.8s,C. 83	1500 do....65¼
5,000 Cen. Pac., San Joaq. Branch. 94⅛	2500 do....65
300 Michigan Cen....59¾	100 do....s10. 65
300 do....59⅝	1000 do....64⅞
500 Western Union....77⅜	100 Del., Lack. & W..119¼
1000 do....77½	60 do....119½
300 do....77⅝	500 St. Paul....42½
1200 do....77⅜	100 do....b3. 42⅛
300 do....c. 77⅛	100 do....42⅜
200 Pacific Mail...s3. 35⅜	300 do....42½
200 do....35⅜	900 St. Paul Pref..b3. 79⅝
400 do....35¼	300 do....79⅝
50 Harlem....138	300 do....79⅜
30 Pittsburg....95¼	100 do....s3. 79¼
500 North-western....41⅞	100 do....79¼
800 do....41¾	200 do....79⅛
100 North-west Pf.s3. 63	300 Han. & St. Jo....20¼
300 do....63	400 Ohio & Miss....21⅝
400 do....62⅞	100 do....21⅝
250 N. J. Central....109⅞	100 do....s3. 21½
5 do....109¾	200 do....21⅜
100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 30½	100 Kan. & Texas.b3. 8⅜
	10 do....8

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65....117⅝	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67....121⅝
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N....119⅜	20,000 U. S. 5s, R., '81....117⅝
2,500 do....119¼	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$50,000 R.,W.& Og. C. 1st....b.c. 92¾	1000 Mich. Cen...b.c. 59½
2,000 do....b.c. 93½	15 Panama....b.c.128
6,000 Chic.&N.W.,C.101½	200 Union Pac....b.c. 69
2,000 C. & N.W. I.B.104	2000 L. S. &M.So..b.c. 64⅞
5,000 Mor. & Es. C..107¾	500 do....65
1,000 Long Dock....105	1600 do....64⅞
15,000 H. & S. J. 8s, c. 82½	1000 do....s3. 64¾
1,000 Un.P. 1st....b.c.104⅜	1500 do....64⅝
25,000 Pac.R.ofMo1st 88½	300 do....64⅞
2,000 Cen. P. 1st, C. & O. B....b.c. 92¼	200 do....s3. 64⅞
8,000 Cen.P.G.B.b.c.106	400 do....65
1,000 C., C.&I.C.1st. 53¼	100 do....65⅛
100 Del. & Hud.Canal.121	100 do....65¼
10 do....b.c.121	100 do....65⅛
100 At.&Pac.Tel..b.c. 20⅜	6000 do....65
1000 ErieRailway.b.c. 16¾	300 do....s3. 65⅛
500 W.Un. Tel..b.c.s3. 77	100 Ill. Cen....b.c.b3. 99⅝
500 do....76⅞	100 Cleve. & Pitts. G. 95¼
100 do....c. 76⅞	100 do....b.c. 95
1100 do....77	1100 Chic. & N.W.b.c. 41⅞
100 do....b3. 77⅛	700 do....b3. 42
700 do....77	100 C. & N. W. Pf....63¼
400 do....76⅞	200 Chic. & R.I...b.c.108¼
600 do....77	100 Chic.M.&St.P.b.c. 42⅝
1600 do....b3. 77⅛	600 do....42½
100 do....77¼	100 do....42¾
500 do....77⅛	100 do....42⅝
20 Amer. Express....62¾	200 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 79¼
200 do....b.c. 63	35 P.,Ft.W.&C.G..b3.102
200 do....63½	400 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 21¾
20 do....64	100 do....21⅝
100 U. S. Express....68⅛	50 H. & St. Jo....b.c. 20½
50 do....b.c. 68½	100 do....b30. 20¼
35 Adams Ex....b.c.109¼	410 do....20
100 do....109½	100 do....19¾
100 Pacific Mail...b.c. 35¼	100 H.&St.J.Pf.b.c.s3. 30¼
600 do....35⅛	300 do....30
100 do....35¼	300 do....29¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 Union Pac.1st.104⅛	200 North-west.Pf.s3. 63¼
5,000 H.&St.Jo.8s,c. 81⅛	200 do....63¼
4,000 do....81	200 St. Paul....42⅝
4,000 do....80¾	100 St. Paul Pref....79⅝
3,000 do....81	100 Toledo & Wabash. 6
5,000 do....81½	100 do....b30. 6⅛
20,000 R.W.&Og.1stc. 93½	200 do....6⅛
5,000 Cen. Pac..L.G. 98⅝	300 Ohio & Miss....21⅜
5,000 D.&S.City2dD.106	200 do....21⅝
100 West. Union....s3. 77⅛	500 do....21¾
100 do....b3. 77¼	200 Warren....102
200 do....77⅛	200 Morris & Essex..103
30 Wells-Fargo Ex....87	300 Han. & St. Jo....19¼
100 do....87½	100 do....19½
58 Amer. Express....63¼	300 do....19¼
98 do....63⅛	100 do....19⅜
5 do....64½	100 do....19¼
35 Adams Express..109¼	700 do....19
50 U. S. Express....68	300 do....s3. 19
100 N. Y. C. & Hud.112¾	100 do....18¾
100 Erie Railway....16¾	200 do....18⅝
100 Mich. Central....59¾	300 do....18½
300 Lake Shore....b3 65¼	100 do....18¼
600 do....65⅛	100 H. & St. Jo. Pref. 29⅜
200 do....b3. 65⅛	200 do....29¼
2700 do....s3. 65	100 do....29
200 Union Pacific....68¾	200 do....28⅞
50 Pittsburg....95	200 do....s3. 28¾
150 North-western....42⅛	100 do....28½
900 do....b3. 42¼	100 do....28¼
200 do....42	20 N. Y., N. H. & H..150½
100 do....s3. 41⅞	

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9—P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day was moderately active; but the market, generally speaking, displayed few interesting features. In the early dealings the St. Paul shares advanced sharply, especially the preferred, on reports that the holders of the latter would shortly be paid a dividend of 14 per cent. in bonds by the company. The prospects of an early modification or repeal of the Potter law, advices from Madison to-day having stated that an impression prevailed that the Vance bill would pass the Assembly, also served to keep the St. Paul as well as the North-western shares firm. The general market improved in the early dealings in sympathy with the Granger shares, but after midday became weak under the leadership of Lake Shore, which opened at 65⅞@66 and subsequently fell below 65. Michigan Central then declined from 60⅛ to 59½, North-western common from 42⅛ to 41¾, preferred from 63½ to 62⅞, St. Paul common from 43 to 42½, preferred from 79⅞ to 79¼. Rock Island from 109¼ to 108¾, Pacific Mail from 35½ to 35⅛, Erie from 17 to 16¾, New-York Central from 113 to 112¾, Ohio and Mississippi from 22 to 21½, Union Pacific from 69 to 68¾, and Western Union from 77½ to 76⅞. In the closing dealings prices showed a recovery of ¼ to ½ ₱ cent., with the exception of Hannibal and St. Joseph, which touched 18¼ for the common and 28¼ for the preferred, a decline of 2¼ and 2½ ₱ cent. respectively, the selling movement being based on rumors that the company needed money to meet current expenses, and other unfavorable reports of a like nature. Investment shares were strong and in demand. The express shares were strong, and American made a further advance of over 2 ₱ cent. United States declined from 69⅜ to 68⅛. The total transactions reached 145,000 shares, of which 53,000 were in Lake Shore, 20,000 in Western Union, 22,000 in St. Paul, 11,000 in North-western, and 11,000 in Ohio and Mississippi.

There was a large supply of money offering on call to-day, and all the transactions were at 3 to 5 per cent., according to the collaterals pledged. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 5 to 6½ per cent., with the supply small. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $600,000.

The foreign advices reported the London market for securities quiet. Consols declined slightly at the opening, but afterward recovered, closing at 94⅛@94¼ for money and at 94¼@94⅜ for the account. United States Bonds were strong, and where changed showed a further improvement of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. Money at the Stock Exchange is a little dearer than of late, being quoted at 3½@3¾ ₱ cent. on Government securities. Erie declined to 15⅝@15½ for the common and to 31 for the preferred. The failure of William Merry & Son, provision dealers, of London, is reported. The advance in the rates for sterling bills on London yesterday to $4 86½ and $4 90 checked the demand, and to-day the bankers reduced their asking quotations to $4 86 and $4 89½. The supply of cotton bills, although small, was somewhat larger than yesterday, and this had its influence on the market. At the close the rates for business were $4 85½@$4 85¾ and $4 89. Gold opened steady at 112⅞, but afterward declined to 112¾ in sympathy with the weakness in exchange. A recovery took place at the close. Holders of cash gold paid from 2 to 5 ₱ cent. to have it carried. At San Francisco to-day $60,225 bullion was shipped for the East.

Government bonds were firm, the fractional decline in the gold premium having been offset by the improvement in bonds at London. The demand was fairly active all day. Railroad mortgages were higher in some cases and lower in others, but the changes were confined within narrower limits than usual. Hannibal and St. Joseph convertible was exceptionally weak and declined from 83⅛ to 80½, closing at 81¼. Some important amounts of Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg consolidated firsts were taken at 92¾ up to 93½. State bonds continue dull and steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1876.

Gold receipts	$725,855 23
Gold payments	1,204,189 25
Gold balance	46,892,085 97
Currency receipts	665,250 65
Currency payments	936,156 22
Currency balance	37,048,736 97
Customs	422,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	721,200 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 9.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
American Gold	112⅞	112⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	117⅝	117½
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121⅝	121⅝
Bills on London	$4 85¾@$4 86	$4 85½@$4 85¾
New-York Central	113⅛	112¾
Rock Island	109⅛	108⅞
Pacific Mail	35⅛	35¼
St. Paul	42⅛	42¾
St. Paul Preferred	78	79¼
Lake Shore	66⅛	65
North-western	42¼	42
North-western Preferred	63¼	63¼
Western Union	78⅜	77¼
Union Pacific	69	68¾
Toledo and Wabash	6⅜	6⅛
Delaware, Lack. and Western	119	119⅛
New-York Central	109⅞	109⅞
Panama	130	130
Erie	17⅛	16¾
Ohio and Mississippi	21⅝	21¾
C., C. and I. C.	5	5⅜
Harlem	137	137

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	113	112¾	433
Erie	17	16¾	3,400
Lake Shore	66	64¾	53,100
Wabash	6⅛	6	600
North-western	42¼	41⅝	7,670
North-western Preferred	63½	62⅞	3,470
Rock Island	109¼	108¾	1,800
Milwaukee and St. Paul	43	42	12,050
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	79⅞	78	9,650
Pittsburg	95¼	95	300
Del., Lack. and Western	119½	119⅛	180
New-Jersey Central	109⅞	109¾	400
Michigan Central	60½	59½	4,100
Illinois Central	99¾	99⅝	750
Union Pacific	69	68¾	450
Morris and Essex	103	103	200
C., C. and Indiana Central	5⅜	5⅜	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	20½	18¼	3,750
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pf.	30⅜	28¼	1,800
Ohio and Mississippi	22	21½	11,500
Dubuque and Sioux City	73	73	100
Alton and Terre Haute Pf.	22½	22½	100
Western Union	77½	76⅞	20,400
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	20⅜	20⅜	100
Pacific Mail	35½	35⅛	6,900
Adams Express	109½	109¼	286
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	87½	87	100
American Express	63¾	61½	763
United States Express	69⅜	68⅛	720
Kansas and Texas	8⅜	8¾	100
Total sales			144,820

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	125⅛	125½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	122⅛	122¾
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	122⅛	122⅝
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered*	114¼	..
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons*	114¼	..
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	117⅝	118
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	117⅝	117¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	119¼	119½
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	119¼	119½
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	121⅝	121⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	121⅝	121¾
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	123¼	123½
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	123¼	123½
United States 10-40s, registered	116⅝	116⅞
United States 10-40s, coupons	120	120½
United States 5s, 1881, registered	117½	117¾
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	117½	117⅝

*Called.

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $177,000 for interest and $342,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$22,649,000
Gold balances	1,335,501
Currency balances	1,589,827

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$68,298,301
Currency balances	3,495,753
Gold exchanges	5,735,367
Gold balances	722,536

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883....30½	N. Y. R. Bounty L'n.104
Alabama 5s, 1886....30½	N. Y. C. Bounty L'n.104
Alabama 8s, 1886....30½	N. Y. 6s, G. R. 1887.115
Ark. 6s, Funded....40	N. Y. 6s, G. C. 1887..115
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.is. 18	N. Y. 6s, G. L. 1883..116
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R... 18	N. Y. 6s, G. L. 1891.119
Ark.7s,L.R.P.B&NO 18	N.C.6s,old, Ja. & Ju. 17
Ark.7s,M.O.&R.Riv. 18	N.C.6s,old,Ap. & Oc. 17
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R. 18	N.C.N.C.R.,Ja.&Ju. 54
Connecticut 6s....108	N.C.N.C.R.,A.& Oc. 54
Georgia 6s....94	N.C.N.C.R.c.off.J.&J. 42
Ga. 7s, new bonds...103½	N.C.NCR.c.off.A.&O. 43
Ga. 7s, indorsed....101	N.C.Fund. Act, 1866. 10½
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds..102	N.C.Fund. Act, 1868. 10
Indiana 5s....102½	N.C.new bds., J. & J. 9
Illinois cou. 6s, '77...102	N.C.new bds., A. & O. 8½
Illinois cou. 6s, '79...102	N.C.Sp. Tax, class 1. 2¾
Illinois War Loan...102	N.C.Sp. Tax, class 2. 2¾
Kentucky 6s....102	N.C.Sp. Tax, class 3. 2¾
Louisiana 6s....43	Ohio 6s, 1881....105
Louisiana new bds...43	Rhode Island 6s....106
La. 6s, new F. Debt. 43	South Carolina 6s....38
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 43	S. C. 6s, Jan. & Ju... 38
La. 6s, Levee bonds. 43	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oc... 38
La. 8s, L. bds. of '75. 43	S.C. Fund. Act. 1866. 38
La. 8s, L.bds. of 1910. 12½	S.C.L.C.1889, J. & J. 38
Michigan 6s, 1878-79.102	S.C.L.C.1889, A. & O. 38
Michigan 6s, 1883...104	S. C. 7s of 1888....38
Michigan 7s, 1890...108	Tennessee 6s, old... 44
Mo. 6s, due in 1876..100½	Tenn. 6s, new bds... 43¾
Mo. 6s, due in 1877..100¾	Tenn.6s,n.bds., n. se. 43¾
Mo. 6s, due in 1878..100½	Texas 10s of 1876....103
Mo. 6s, due in 1879..100½	Virginia 6s, old.... 37
Mo. 6s, due in 1880..101	Va. 6s, new bds., '66. 38
Fdg. bds., due '94-5..102½	Va. 6s, new bds., '67. 38
L.bs.,due'81 to'91,inc.102½	Va. 6s, Cons. bonds. 75½
Asy. or Un., due '92.102½	Va. 6s, ex-mat. coup. 68¾
Han.& St.Jo.,due '76.100½	Va. 6s, Deferred bds. 9
Han.& St.Jo.,due '86.101¼	D. of Col. 3.65s, 1924. 71⅞
Han.& St.Jo.,due '87.101¾	

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st....114	Cleve. & Tol. S. F...106
Alb. & Susq. 2d....107¾	Cleve. & Tol. new b.105¼
Alb. & Susq. 3d....100	C., P. & A. old bds..102
Bos., H. & E. 1st.... 19	C., P. & A. new bds.104½
B., C. R.&M.1st,7s,g. 43½	Det., Mon. & Tol. bs.100½
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st. 31	Buff. & Erie new bs.104¼
Ches. & O. 6s, ex c... 28	Buff.& State Line 7s.102½
Chi. & Alton S. F....100	Kal. & W. P. 1st.... 94
Chi. & Alton 1st....114	Lake Shore div. bs..103
Chi. & Alton Inc....105	Lake Shore C. R.1st.104⅞
Joliet & Chi. 1st....110	Lake Shore C. C. 2d. 98¾
St. L., Jack. & C.1st.103	Lake Shore C. R. 2d. 97
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c.1st.114½	Marietta & Cin. 1st.106½
Chi., B. & Q. Con. 7s.108	Mich. Cen. C.7s,1902.103½
C., R. I. & P. 1st, 7s.109½	M. C. 1st 8s, '82, S. F.114
C.,R.I.& P.S.F.I.6s,'95. 98¾	N. J. So. 1st, 7s.... 20
Cen.R. of N. J.1st, n.114½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....104
Cen.R.of N.J. 1st, C.110½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....103
Cen. R. of N.J. Conv.111	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E..101⅝
Leh. & W. B. Con.g. 99	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub..101⅝
Am. Dock & Im.bds.102½	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....100
M. & St.P. 1st,8s,P.D.115	N. Y. Cen. 7s, C., '76.100
M.&St.P.2d,7 3-10PD. 96	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.120½
M.&S.P.1st,7s,$GRD. 93	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.115½
M.&S.P.1st7s,£GRD. 90	Harlem 1st 7s, C....117
M. & St.P.1st, LaC.D. 99⅞	North Missouri 1st.. 87½
M.&St.P.1st,I.&M.D. 91⅜	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. 98¾
M.&St.P.1st, I. & D. 84	Ohio & Miss. Cons.. 98⅝
M.&St.P.1st,H. & D. 84	Ohio & Miss 2d, Con. 78
M. & St. P. 1st,C.&M. 94	Cen. Pac. Gold bds.106¼
M. & St. P. C. S. F. 85¾	Cen. Pac., San J. B.. 94⅛
M. & St. P. 2d....97	Cen. Pac. L. G. bds. 97¾
Chic. & N. W. S. F..104½	Western Pac. bds.... 98
Chic. & N. W. I. B..101	Union Pac. 1st bs....104⅛
Chic. & N. W. C. B.101⅛	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.101¼
C. & N. W. Ex. Bds. 95	Union Pac. S. F.... 95⅝
C. & N. W. C. G. B.. 90	S. Pac. Bds. of Mo.... 66½
C. & N. W. Reg.Bds. 90	Pac. of Mo. 1st.... 88⅜
Iowa Mid. 1st 8s.... 95¼	Pac. of Mo. 2d.... 70
Galena & Chic. Ex..105	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st..114½
Peninsula 1st Con...102⅝	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d....107
Chicago & Mil. 1st...100⅛	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d....102½
C.,C.,C.&I.1st7s,S.F.109	Cleve. & P. C. S. F....109
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.109	Cleve. & P. 4th, S.F.102¼
D., L. & W. 7s, Con.118	Col., Chic. & I. 1st... 53
Morris & Essex 1st.117	Col., Chic. & I. 2d... 18
M. & E. Bds., 1900...102	Rome,W.& O.con.1st. 92½
Morris & E. Con....101	St. L. & Iron M. 1st. 96½
M. & E. 7s of 1871...109¼	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf... 88¾
M. & E. 1st Con. G..107¾	Alt. & T. H. 2d. Inc. 73½
Erie 1st, Extended..106½	Tol., P. & W., E. D. 85
Erie 1st, Indorsed...100⅝	Tol., P. & W., W. D. 74
Erie 3d 7s, 1883....100	Tol., P. & W. 2d.... 40
Erie 4th 7s, 1880....100½	T., P. & W. con. 7s. 37
Erie 5th 7s, 1888....110	Tol. & Wab. 1st ex... 86
Long Dock Bonds...104¼	T. & W.1st,St.L.Div. 62
Buf., F.Y.&E.1st,'77. 90	Tol. & Wab. 2d.... 59
B., N. Y. & E. L. B.. 90	T. & W. cons. conv... 40
H. & St. Jo.8s. Con... 83	Gt. West. 1st, 1888... 86
D. & Sioux City 1st.105	Gt. West. 2d, 1893.... 59
D. & S. C., 2d Div...105	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.... 50
CedarF. & Minn.1st. 85	Laf., B. & Miss 1st... 65
I., B. & Western 1st. 30	Han. & Cen. Mo. 1st. 82
I., B. & Western 2d.. 11	West.Un.bds.1900,C. 98½
M. So. 7 per cent. 2d.101¾	West.Un.bds.1900,R. 98½
M. S. N.I.S.F.7 p. c.108⅞	

And the following for City Bank shares:

America....150	Manhattan....150
American Exchange.115½	Market....112½
Butchs' & Drovers'.125	Mechans' B'king As.. 80
Central National....100¼	Mercantile....104
Chatham....136	Merchants'....118¼
City....300	Metropolitan....125
Corn Exchange....135	Nassau....103
First National....200	Ninth National.... 80
Fourth National.... 91½	North America.... 99
Fulton....150	Park....125
Gallatin National....129	Phenix.... 94¼
German American.... 79	St. Nicholas.... 99⅛
Germania....110	State of New-York..105½
Grocers'.... 94	Union....144
Imports' & Traders'.190¼	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—FEB. 9.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	103	103½
City 6s, new	108¼	108⅜
Camden and Amboy Railroad	138¾	139
Pennsylvania Railroad	54⅞	*55
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	51	51⅛
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63	63¼
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	45½	46
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21¼	21⅜
Northern Central Railroad	38	38⅛
Lehigh Navigation	50⅜	50¾
Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan	105¾	105⅜

*Ex dividend.

The statement of the Equitable Life Assurance Company is published to-day. The conservative character of its management is shown by decrease in expenses, while its progress is exhibited by increase in assets and surplus.

Statement of the earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company:

For the month of January, 1876	$961,000
For the month of January, 1875	963,938
For the month of January, 1874	848,558

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	54	Lead, pigs	766
B. E. Peas, bags	31	Molasses, N.O., bbls.	206
Bees-wax, pk.	1	Spirits Turp., bbls.	348
Cotton, bales	3,467	Tar, bbls.	562
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	100	Resin, bbls.	2,537
Copper, bbls.	37	Pork, pks.	160
Copper, cakes	207	Beef, pks.	100
Dried Fruit, pks.	159	Cut-meats, pks.	1,306
Eggs, bbls.	1,604	Lard, pks.	517
Flour, bbls.	8,071	Stearine, pks.	166
Wheat, bushels	21,450	Butter, pks.	2,805
Corn, bushels	18,760	Cheese, pks.	1,755
Oats, bushels	19,218	Tallow, pks.	15
Rye, bushels	424	Lard-oil, bbls.	102
Barley, bushels	4,500	Dressed Hogs, No.	324
Grass-seed, bags	445	Pea-nuts, bags	350
Beans, bbls.	453	Rice, pks.	325
Corn-meal, bbls.	100	Sugar, N. O., hhds.	54
Corn-meal, bags	1,248	Starch, bxs.	1,150
Buckwh't Flour, pks.	100	Tea, half-chests	49
Oat-meal, bbls.	100	Tobacco, hhds.	324
Hemp, bales	3	Tobacco, bxs., &c.	639
Hops, bales	896	Whisky, bbls.	308
Hides, bales	648	Wool, bales	100
Leather, sides	15,007		

ASHES—Have been inactive at former rates; quoted at $5@$5 50 for Pots and $7 for Pearls ₱ 100 ℔.

BEES-WAX—Very quiet at 31c.@33c. for Yellow, the latter for choice.

BRICKS—Have been quoted about as in our last report, on a restricted business.

CANDLES—Continue in limited request, with Adamantine at 12½c.@17½c.; Paraffine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm, plain, 20c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ ℔.

COAL—Has been in generally limited demand, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $15@$17; Liverpool Gas Cannel, $10; Newcastle Gas, $6@$6 50; Scotch Gas, $6 50@$7; Provincial Gas, $4 50@$5; American Gas, $6@$6 50; Cumberland Soft, $6, and Anthracite at $5@$6 for Chestnut to Stove.

COFFEE—Rio dull within the nominal range of 15¼c.@18¼c., gold, for invoices. Of St. Domingo, 1,300 bags sold on private terms. Market weak.

COOPERAGE STOCK.—Has been in comparatively slack demand at unaltered prices.

CORDAGE—Has been very quiet, but without further change of moment as to values.

COTTON—Has been dull and weak for early delivery....Ordinary quoted at 9 7-16c.; Low Middling at 12 3-16c.@12 7-16c.; Middling at 12 15-16c.@13⅛c. ₱ ℔....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 400 bales, (of which 54 bales were on last evening,) including 100 bales to shippers, and 300 bales to spinners....A moderate business has been reported for forward delivery at lower figures....Sales have been reported since our last of 16,800 bales, (of which 4,800 bales were on last evening, and 12,000 bales to-day,) with 900 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with February options closing at 12 26-32c.; March, 13 1-32c.@13 1-16c.; April, 13 9-32c.; May, 13½c.@13 17-32c.; June, 13 23-3c.@13¾c.; July, 13 29-32c.; August, 14c., showing a decline of 1-32c.@3-32c. ₱ ℔, closing quiet and steady....The receipts at this port to-day were 3,467 bales, and at all the shipping ports were 14,081 bales, against 19,902 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 78,004 bales, against 68,923 bales same time last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 3,142,606 bales, against 2,698,366 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (four days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 33,981 bales; to the Continent, 18,281 bales; stock in New-York, 148,496 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 928,814 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 7-16	9 7-16	9 7-16	9 7-16
Strict Ordinary	10 5-16	10 5-16	10 5-16	10 5-16
Good Ordinary	10 15-16	10 15-16	11 1-16	11 1-16
S. Good Ordinary	11 11-16	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16
Low Middling	12 3-16	12 5-16	12 7-16	12 7-16
S. Low Middling	12 11-16	12 13-16	12 15-16	12 15-16
Middling	12 15-16	13 1-16	13⅛	13⅛
Good Middling	13 7-16	13 9-16	13 11-16	13 11-16
S. Good Middling	13 13-16	13 15-16	14 1-16	14 1-16
Middling Fair	14 3-16	14 5-16	14 7-16	14 7-16
Fair	15 1-16	15 3-16	15 5-16	15 5-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 11-16	Low Middling	11 5-16
S. Good Ordinary	10 13-16	Middling	12 1-16

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been inactive within the nominal range of $2 30@$2 35 for No. 1, short and full count.

FISH—Business has been quite moderate in this line. Prices have favored purchasers in most instances. Barreled Herring sought after to a fair extent, for shipment. We quote: Dry Cod from $4 75@$6 ₱ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, $5 25@$7; new Mackerel quoted at $22@$28 for No. 1, $17@$18 for No. 2, and $10 50@$12 for No. 3, ₱ bbl. Pickled Herrings, $4 50@$7; Smoked Herrings at 25c.@28c. for scaled, and 20c.@22c. for No. 1 ₱ box; Dutch Herrings at $1 10@$1 15 ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in comparatively limited demand, yet quoted firm, in most instances. Export inquiry light. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,900 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots, at $3 75@$6 25; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 25@$4 15, mainly at $3 50@$3 90; poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 25@$4 75, chiefly at $4 40@$4 65; inferior to very choice Extra State at $4 85@$5 35, chiefly at $5 10@$5 35, choice to fancy do., $5 35@$5 85; City Mills Extras, $5 10@$6 60, mainly at $5 85@$6 10; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 35, chiefly at $5 10@$5 35, from dock and delivered; round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 35, for small lots and lines and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 5,850 bbls. shipping stock, in good part City Mills and Western Extras, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour steady, on a moderate trade; sales 1,100 bbls....Rye Flour quiet at former rates on sales of 475 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $4 75@$5 05 for Superfine....Corn-meal in fair request at unchanged rates: sales equal to 750 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been held rather higher on a limited offering of most qualities, but has been quiet, buyers, whether for export or milling, having been unwilling to pay any advance. Winter Wheat has been very moderately sought after, chiefly for milling, at previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 67,000 bushels, at $1 47 for strictly Amber Pennsylvania, (12,000 bushels,) afloat; $1 23 for No. 1 Sheboygan Spring, afloat, for export; $1 15 for prime No. 3 Milwaukee do., afloat, for milling; $1 12@$1 12½ for No. 3 Chicago do., afloat; $1 10@$1 16 for ungraded Spring, (with $1 24 bid for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store)....Corn has been moderately sought after, partly for export, at a shade firmer prices....Sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels for early delivery at 64½c.@64¾c., chiefly at 64½c. for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat; 64c.@64½c. (nominally) for new Low Mixed do.; 61c.@65c. for ungraded new Mixed Western; 59¼c.@59½c. for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat; 63½c.@64½c. for new Yellow Western, car lots; 66½c. for new Yellow Southern....And for forward delivery a good demand has been noted at rather stronger prices....Sales have been reported of 30,000 bushels new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, February delivery, seller's option, at 64½c.@64¾c., the latter rate for last half of the month; also, 5,000 bushels, same option, (with privilege reserved to the seller to deliver 10,000 bushels,) at 64c. ₱ bushel....Rye, Malt, Peas, and Buckwheat as last quoted....Of Barley, sales have been reported of 7,000 bushels at $1 15 for No. 2 Bay, (car lots,) and 82½c.@85c. for No. 2 State. Market essentially unchanged....Oats have been very quiet at about previous prices, with sales reported of only 19,000 bushels, at 51c. for very good White State; 48c.@50½c. for White Western, odd lots; 46c.@48½c. for mixed Western, car lots, with 50c. reported bid for choice No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat....Hay, Straw, and Feed slow of sale within the previous range.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Trade has been very slow in all kinds. Gunny Bags quoted at 13c.@13¼c. for heavy weights. Native India Bagging quoted at 9c.; Borneo do. at 12½c.@12¾c. Domestic Cloth quoted at 12⅞c.@13c. for standard.

HIDES—Have been inactive at former rates; sales, 450 Texas Kips, 600 Wet-salted Texas, and 700 City Slaughter on private terms....Stock in first hands here this morning, 72,200 Hides and 1,189 bales do., against 177,500 Hides and 494 bales do. same time last year.

HOPS—Have been in fair request, with New-York State, new crop, quoted firm at 12c.@17c., (with fancy quoted up to 20c. bid for a line of 164 bales;) Eastern, 10c.@15c.; Yearlings, 8c.@10c.; Olds, all growths, 4c.@6c.; California, 17c.@20c.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—Have been moderately inquired for, generally on the basis of previous quotations.

LEATHER—A fair business has been reported in this line, at generally steady rates.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans in moderate demand, with 320 bbls. reported sold in lots at 45c.@63c. for fair to fancy, and, by auction, 500 bbls. at 46c.@56½c. Foreign dull at old figures.

NAILS—Have been in limited request, on the basis of $2 87½@$3 for common Fence and sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin quite dull since our last, with Strained Rosin quoted at $1 57½@$1 60; good do. at $1 65 ₱ 280 ℔....Tar and Pitch unaltered....Spirits Turpentine quite dull; quoted at 36c.@36½c. for merchantable ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude dull and lower; quoted at 8¾c. in bulk, and at 11¼c. in shipping order for early delivery....Refined, for early delivery, inactive and depressed; quoted at the close at 14½c.@14¾c., with sales rumored of 5,500 bbls at 14c.@14½c., but without confirmation....Refined, in cases, 19½c.@21c....Naphtha, 9½c.@10c....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close at 14½c.@14¾c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, 14c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet, but quoted firm, with sales reported of 175 bbls. new Western Mess at $21 60@$21 75 for uninspected and inspected....Western Prime Mess quoted at $20@$20 50; City do., $22; Extra Prime, new, $16@$16 50 ₱ bbl....Business for forward delivery has been on a restricted scale, but at higher figures with Western Mess, February options, quoted at the close $21 70@$21 75; March, $21 80@$21 90; April at $21 95@$22 05; May at $22@$22 05....Sales since our last of 2,000 bbls., February, at $21 65@$21 75; 500 bbls., May, at $22....Dressed Hogs have been in less demand, with City quoted at 9½c.@10½c. for heavy to light, and Pigs at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ ℔. Western Hogs at $9 50@$9 70....Cut-meats continue in fair demand and firm in price. Sales reported of 32,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 11½c.@12½c.; 5,000 ℔. Smoking Bellies at 13½c.; 10 bxs. Heavy Bellies at 11¾c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock, here, within our previous range....Bacon quoted steady, as in our last, but without further dealings....Western Steam Lard has been in moderate demand for early delivery, at firmer rates, though closing rather weaker....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here sales have been reported of 250 tcs. prime at $12 90@$12 95, and 50 tcs. choice Kettle at 13¼c. A fair business has been reported for forward delivery at stronger prices, though closing less buoyantly. Western Steam, February options, closed at $12 90@$12 95; March, $13; April, $13 15@$13 17½, asked; May, $13 30; June, $13 40@$13 45....Of Western Steam, sales have been made of 750 tcs. March, at $13@$13 02½; 3,000 tcs. April, at $13 15@$13 20; 1,500 tcs. May, at $13 30, and 250 tcs. June, at $13 45....City Steam and Kettle Lard has been quiet, with sales reported of 120 tcs. at 12¾c.@12 15-16c., showing a higher range, on light offerings; also 150 tcs. No. 1 at 12½c....Refined Lard dull, and quoted for the Continent at 13c., and for the West Indies at 13¼c.; for South America at 13¾c. Sales, 100 tcs. for the West Indies at 13¼c....Beef, Butter, Cheese, and Eggs, without important alteration....Tallow steady, with sales of 140,000 ℔. good to prime at 9½c.@9¾c....Stearine has been quiet, with prime choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 13½c.@13¾c., and City, 13½c. ₱ ℔. Sales, 70 tcs. choice Western at 13½c.

SALT—Has been in comparatively limited request, with Liverpool Ground quoted at from 90c.@$1; Liverpool Fine at $1 30@$2 50, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, 25c.; St. Martin's, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Quoted nominal at 5½c.@5¾c., gold; demand limited.

SKINS—Have been in fair supply and light demand, with Deer quoted thus: Vera Cruz, 42½c.; Guatemala, 47½c.; Sisal, 40c.; Puerto Cabello, 40c.; Angostura, 37½c.; Central American, 35c.@42½c. ₱ ℔. And Goat thus: Tampico, 50c.; Matamoras, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@50c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 45c.@46c.; Curacoa, (selected,) 50c.@52c.; Cape, 37c.; Madras, 50c.; Patna, 30c.@40c.

SOAP—Has been moderately sought after, in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted at 9c.@9¼c.; Colgate's Family, 8½c., currency; Eureka, 7c.@7½c., and W. F. Taylor's Family, 7c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Trade continues slow in this line and prices weak, with Mace quoted at $1 05@$1 10; No. 1 Nutmegs, 95c.@$1; Cassia, 22c.@22½c.; Cloves, 40c.@42c.; East India Pepper, 13½c.@14c.; White Pepper, 23c.; Pimento, 13½c.; Ginger, 8½c.@10½c., gold, ₱ ℔.

STARCH—Has been in less request with Potato quoted at 4½c.@5c.; Western Corn quoted at 4½c.@5c. ₱ ℔.

SUMAC—Has been held firmly but has been quiet with Sicily at from $85@$135 for inferior to strictly choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $75@$80 ₱ ton.

SUGARS—Raw dull at yesterday's quotations; sales, 150 hhds., 80 bxs., and 2,150 bags Centrifugal at 8½c.@8⅞c. ₱ ℔. Refined unchanged.

TEAS—Quiet at former figures; sales, 500 half chests Japan on private terms.

WHALEBONE—Has been quoted up to $1 37½@$1 40, gold, asked for Arctic, but dull.

WHISKY—Has been quoted higher on a moderate inquiry; sales, 250 bbls. at $1 12; and 50 bbls. at $1 12½, closing at $1 12½ ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The movements in the line of berth freights have been limited, with rates quoted essentially unaltered. And in the chartering line business has been quite moderate. Grain tonnage in some demand. Petroleum tonnage attracting a little more attention. Rates without important change....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 600 bales Cotton at 5-16d. ₱ ℔. for compressed; 16,000 bushels Wheat at 7½d. ₱ bushel; 1,850 pks. Provisions, part at 32s. 6d.@35s. ₱ ton; also, a British bark, 1,116 tons, hence, with Oak Timber at 45s.; and two barks, 729 and 580 tons, with Deals and Birch, reported from St. John, (as chartered there,) at 87s. 6d., and 41s. 3d....For London, by sail, 700 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 3d.; 100 bbls. Lubricating Oil at 5s. 6d.; and 600 bbls. Lubricating Oil and Paraffine Wax at 5s. ₱ bbl.; also, a Swedish brig, 280 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 8¼d. ₱ bushel; 600 pks. Provisions, part reported at 32s. 6d.@35s. ₱ ton, and 5,500 Staves on private terms....For Belfast, direct, a British brig, 456 tons, (to arrive,) with about 3,000 quarters Grain from Baltimore, at 7s. ₱ quarter....For Cork and orders, an American schooner, 508 tons, with resawed Lumber, from Fernandina, reported at £5 15....For the Baltic, a German bark, 446 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; and a British bark, 665 tons, hence, with Cotton, (March clearance,) reported, at ⅝d. ₱ ℔....For Genoa, an American bark, 580 tons, hence, with Tobacco, &c., on private terms—quoted at about 40s. for Tobacco....For Palermo, an Italian bark, 482 tons, with about 15,000 cases Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 22c. ₱ case....For Melbourne, an American ship, 1,232 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported, at equal to about 25s. ₱ ton, measurement....For Port Spain, a British schooner, 324 tons, hence, with general cargo, at $1,100....For Martinique, an American schooner, 167 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at about 50c. ₱ bbl....For St. John, N. F., two British barks, 379 and 247 tons, hence, with general cargo, at 65c.@70c. ₱ bbl....For St. John, N. B., a British schooner, 100 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at 25c. ₱ bbl....For Cardenas, a British schooner, 264 tons, with Shooks, from St. John, reported at 18c....For Trinidad, Cuba, and back, an American schooner, 367 tons, reported at $5, $4 25, and $3....For Cienfuegos and back north of Hatteras, an American schooner, 318 tons, reported at 42½c. for Sugar....For Caibarien and back north of Hatteras, an American schooner, 405 tons, reported at $5 for Sugar, $4 50 for Melado, and $3 for Molasses....For Matanzas and back, an American schooner, 272 tons, reported at $4 75 for Sugar, $4 25 for Melado, and $3 for Molasses....For St. Domingo and back to New-York, an American schooner, 141 tons, with general cargo, at $1,350....For Savannah, two schooners, hence, with Phosphates, reported at $2 ₱ ton....For Gloucester, Mass., an American schooner, 485 tons, with Salt, from Trapani, reported at 12c. ₱ bushel....For Portland, a schooner, with Lumber, from Cedar Keys, reported at $10.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY.

Messrs. Morgenthau, Bruno & Co., late financial agents of the Industrial Exhibition Company, characterize as untrue statements made by Mr. E. B. Pond, the Secretary of the Company, in reference to them. They say that since their answer to the complaint made against them by the company the company have taken no steps to substantiate their allegations, but have endeavored to effect a settlement with them on the basis of giving them a general release and a large quantity of bonds of the company, provided they would release their claims against the company and surrender its contract with them, which they refused to do. They say they do not owe the company a cent, and that the question at issue as to whether they owe the company anything, or whether it owes them $79,095 68, which they claim they advanced to it in cash to keep it afloat, is one to be passed upon by the court.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The Aldermanic Committee on Ferries met yesterday to consider the resolution providing that a ferry be established at the foot of Liberty street, the present ferry of the New-Jersey Central Railroad at that point not having, it is claimed, been authorized by an ordinance of the Common Council. The resolution also requested the Corporation Counsel to furnish an opinion as to the right of this City to sue for back rent for the use of the property since 1865, when the ferry was established. The committee agreed to submit a report in favor of the resolution to the Board of Aldermen to-day.

The resolutions providing for an increased supply of Croton water for this City will be called up again to-day at the meeting of the Aldermen.

Ex-Gov. Hoffman was among the callers at the Mayor's office yesterday

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 10, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—JOHN GARTH—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—JANE EYRE—Miss Charlotte Thompson, Miss Ida Vernon, Mr. Frederic Robinson.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLORS.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Centennial Appropriation bill will probably pass the Senate to-day, and as no amendment appears to be proposed to the bill as it came from the House, the measure will become law without further delay. It seems that the House amendment making the Government grant a sort of preference loan, to be repaid out of the profits of the undertaking before the loans of the other stockholders, is practically inoperative. The rights of the original subscribers to Centennial stock are secured under the provisions of the law which authorized the Exhibition, and no subsequent enactment can interfere with them.

The Pacific Railroad Committee will take formal action on TOM SCOTT'S subsidy scheme to-day. There is no indication that they will disapprove of the favorable report of the subcommittee; in fact the only amendment talked about is one making the job a somewhat bigger one than it was before. In addition to the branches connecting the main line with St. Louis, New-Orleans, Memphis, and Vicksburg, it is now proposed to include another branch affording a connection with Galveston. This will probably call for a Government guarantee to another five or ten million of bonds, but as an addition to a scheme involving a total liability of about four hundred millions, that is neither here nor there. The guarantee of fifty years' interest on the gold bonds of the Texas Pacific and associated railroad companies would create a liability of about two hundred and ninety millions, while the contingent liability of the Government for the repayment of the principal of the bonds would represent an additional indebtedness, including the new fifth branch, of at least one hundred and twenty millions. The Pacific Railroad Committee has six out of its twelve members who have an obvious sectional interest in promoting this monstrous job. The majority who approve of it deserve to have their names kept prominently before the people.

There is more trouble in the Democratic happy family in Washington. The irrepressible Mr. LANDERS has found a new grievance in the postponement till this evening of the caucus meeting fixed for Tuesday night. The postponement was made by Mr. LAMAR on the ground that it was necessary to secure the attendance of Democratic Senators, which it probably is, if the hard-money Democrats in the House are not prepared to find themselves outvoted by the inflationists. But Mr. LANDERS and his friends do not propose to allow themselves to be disposed of in this fashion. They will probably object to the right of the Senators to participate in a caucus of the House, and will use every effort to secure a direct vote on the resolutions adverse to the resumption of specie payments. The other side will employ all the strategy in their power to evade any such direct issue, so that the caucus, if held at all, is not likely to be a very harmonious gathering.

The debate in the House on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill has already lasted for a week, and is expected to continue a week longer. This is only the second of the series of Appropriation bills, and in comparison with those which have to follow it, is of second-rate importance. The entire saving contemplated by the bill is $400,000, or one per cent. of the total amount which the Democrats propose to save on the appropriations of the year. If it takes two weeks to convince the House of the expediency of saving $400,000, it would, if the length of the arguments is to be measured by the amount involved, take four years to reach a conclusion favorable to the saving of forty millions. While it might be a very good thing for the Republican Party to have a Democratic House of Representatives remain in permanent session till the Presidential election, it would hardly be conducive to the dispatch of public business. It is obvious that the Democratic leaders must restrain the desire of their followers to make long and frequent speeches, if they hope to get through with the appropriation bills before the beginning of the new financial year. The most sanguine calculations about the length of the present session of Congress place the date of adjournment about the Fourth of July.

In the Assembly yesterday Mr. SLOAN, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported the Annual Appropriation bill; and in the Senate, Mr. ROBERTSON, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the Hammond County Treasurers bill. This is good work, for both bills are likely to be the subject of extended debate, especially that relating to county treasurers, and by having them out of committee at this time, it will be possible to dispose of both without delaying other measures of equal importance which will come up later. Mr. HAMMOND has seen his bill defeated by two previous Legislatures; but recent events have shown the necessity for some such measure as the one proposed, and its adoption this session may be confidently looked for. The report of the Governor's Canal Commission is now, on authority, promised in ten days, and it certainly is to be hoped that the promise will be kept. When the Legislature has the information which the document may be expected to supply, it will be better able to take action on the Governor's bill for giving the Canal Board all the powers of the defunct commission.

THE GREAT FIRE.

There will be many "lessons" drawn by the newspapers from the disastrous fire which broke out in Broadway on Tuesday night, and most of them, it is safe to say, will be very far-fetched. It is all very well to talk about the necessity of having a city made up entirely of fire-proof buildings, but how is that end to be secured? The truth is that scarcely any building yet constructed seems to be absolutely fire-proof, when once what the reporters call the "devouring element" has made the headway which it gained on Tuesday night. The destruction wrought in Chicago and Boston cannot yet be forgotten. In the latter city especially, many buildings perished which were called fire-proof, and in which architects had adopted more than the usual precautions against danger from this source. It is, moreover, absurd to suppose that we can ever have a city in which there shall be no old houses, or no such buildings as the Continental Hotel. Are there not dozens of hotels in New-York quite as likely to take fire as that which was swept away on Tuesday? And as for the new-fashioned style of building, with roofs and towers reaching almost to the skies, it is not possible to imagine how they could be defended against the ravages of a great fire. No hose or engines could carry water to the upper floors if once access to the staircases were cut off. Unless the firemen could climb to the roof, nothing could be done. Fortunately for us, we very seldom have an opportunity of seeing how resistless is the progress of a serious fire when once it gets started. Tons of water are thrown upon it in vain. All the exertions of the men seem to be thrown away. The fire literally burns itself out, and it only becomes a question how many of the contiguous buildings can be saved.

We have in this City one of the best Fire Departments in the world—we are disposed to think, the very best. And certainly no blame can be ascribed to it for the disaster of Tuesday evening. The engines were on the spot very soon after the alarm was sounded, and the men worked with a heroism which no soldiers on the battle field could have surpassed. Three brave fellows lost their lives, and the Chief Engineer, Mr. BATES, received a severe wound, but kept to his post notwithstanding his injuries. There was scarcely a man there who did not go on with his work with life in peril at every moment. "We were at the hydrant in front of the buildings," says one fireman, "and the iron fronts were swaying over our heads. It made me dizzy to look at them." A striking picture—and it will serve to bring home to the minds of those who have never seen a great fire the horrors of the situation. So far from the firemen being disposed to shirk their duty, the difficulty was to keep them from advancing into manifest danger. The poor fellows who sacrificed their lives on Tuesday went over burning embers, and under tottering walls, and if the Chief Engineer had not summoned his men back, we should have had a still more terrible loss of life to record. If it had not been for the courage and persistence of the Fire Department, the announcement made yesterday in a Boston paper, that "sixteen blocks were burned to the ground and twenty more badly damaged," might not have been so very much of an exaggeration. We must say, then, that the remark of the *World* that the occurrence of the fire "is, of itself, an indictment against the Fire Department," is entirely uncalled for, and that its demand for a "prompt investigation" implies a censure which is most undeserved.

There can be very little doubt that if a watchman had been kept on the premises of Messrs. LESHER, WHITMAN & CO.—where the fire appears to have broken out—and if there had been a fire-extinguisher or two at hand, the flames might have been checked. This, in fact, is about all that can be said as to preventive measures. Lath and plaster buildings there will always be—it is not every firm which can afford either time or money to construct an edifice upon the most approved patterns. But a watchman and a few fire-extinguishers do not involve a very large outlay, and when immense amounts of property are at stake, it is well worth while for the owners to adopt these simple precautions against sudden loss. They may not always suffice, but they will generally be the means of doing some good. Some of the insurance companies in the City must be heavy sufferers, but the policies appear to have been distributed widely among them, and there is not the least likelihood that we shall hear of any suspensions.

THE CARE OF SECURITIES.

The foolish infirmity of human nature is singularly illustrated by the advertisements of several persons enumerating securities taken in the Northampton Bank robbery, and warning the public against negotiating them, the fact being that the plunder belonged chiefly to individuals who had forced on the bank the custody of their valuables. To refuse to receive the small box of a stockholder or other influential person is an ungracious and not easy task, and the public are slow to learn that banks are not liable for these special deposits, while, on the other hand, their own care selects the place of deposit most likely to be attacked, but ordinarily having insufficient power of resistance. The decisions are ample which throw the risk on the owner in such cases. The Vermont Supreme Court in 1865 (WILEY vs. First National Bank of Brattleboro) held that "the Cashier of a national bank has no power to receive special deposits on behalf of the bank for the accommodation of depositors, or to bind the bank to any liability;" and this view was affirmed by Judge ALLEN in the Court of Appeals last March, (First National Bank of Lyons vs. Ocean National Bank,) who held that power in bank officers to bind a bank extends only to their ordinary duties; that the business of receiving special deposits cannot be undertaken without express authority by the Board of Directors, and a single transaction is beyond the delegated powers of an officer. Such a transaction is the act of a bank officer individually, and even if he should undertake its risk, the liability would extend only to himself. The depositor must show that his deposits were received by authority of the Directors, or that the bank (not its officer) had knowledge of the matter, and failed to use ordinary and proper care. Controller HULBURD, in 1868, held the receipt of valuables for custody to be a positive transgression of the Banking act; it is certainly not within the meaning of the term "deposits" in section 8, and is outside of the law.

Attempts to recover stolen securities, except by compounding with the thieves, or to prevent their negotiation by advertisement, have rarely been successful. The numbers are readily altered, and the repeated and emphatic decisions of the highest courts have established the rule that coupon bonds pass by simple delivery prior to maturity, and that the claimant, in order to impeach a title, must prove, not merely carelessness or want of inquiry on the purchaser's part, but actual bad faith. The advertisement is not a "notice;" the purchaser may not have seen it, or may have forgotten it, or may quietly disregard it; the claimant must prove that he *knew* the bonds to have been stolen. The United States Supreme Court declares that "*the possession and title are one and inseparable.*" Nevertheless, attempts have been made by legislation to cure this defect in coupon bonds. Four years ago, the Kentucky Legislature enacted that municipal and railroad bonds may be registered with the County Clerk, the bonds to be afterward transferable only on the owner's indorsing on the records of the same office a transfer to some other person. In this State, a law of 1870 (page 988, chapter 438,) provided for indorsement by owners of municipal bonds; the next year this was extended to corporation bonds issued in this State, and, in 1873, a general act was passed applying to all bonds payable within the State, allowing "the owner *or holder*" to indorse his ownership on a bond. But such legislation is useless. For, not only is it obviously impracticable to decide in cases of disputed ownership, but the essence of a coupon bond is its negotiability by delivery, and to change this essence is to change the bond. Transfer by indorsement would be practicable, with a provision for reissue after the indorsements become too many, exposed, of course, to forgery; but even this precaution would so far impede transfer as to injure the one advantage of coupon bonds.

A form of bond is presented by Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON, of Boston, which is designed to combine the security of registration with the convenience of the coupon. Briefly, his bond has its text at the left, the coupons adjoining that text on the right, each coupon having two parts, the left of which is the coupon proper, and the other an "attestation" of the officers' signatures by that of another officer. The intent is that the owner shall cut the document in two, keeping the halves in separate places, each half being thus useless without the other, and each coupon requiring to be presented for payment in two halves. There is an "attestation" also for the principal obligation, which must be produced when payment of that is demanded. In case of loss, destruction, or theft of either half, the owner is to prove his ownership of the remaining part, give a bond of indemnity, and receive a duplicate, the lost or stolen half thus becoming at once non-negotiable and worthless in the hands of the thief or the finder. The idea is that the bond, being transferable by simple delivery, will retain all the advantage of the coupon form, and that the practical impossibility that a thief can get both halves will secure the safety of the registered form. The two halves, both of coupons and principal obligation, must exactly match when placed together, and several ingenious devices are used; the lettering itself must match; an engraved device is to run across the back, on the line of separation, the lines of which must match; and threads may also be run through the halves, the ends of which must also match.

There is something more practical than legislation in this attempt, and yet it is likely to fail in the very point where it hopes to apply security. Each half is to be useless without the other, and yet there must be provision for reissue on production of one-half at the issuing office. But how is that office to know that the owner is the lawful holder? How shall ownership be decided in case of dispute? In brief, how shall ownership be proved except by presentation of both halves, or, in the event of loss or theft, by presentation of one? The owner's name may be entered in the issuing office, but if the lawful purchaser neglects this precaution, the burden will lie on him of proving himself such, and his half the lawful one. That corporations should have no other evidence of the genuineness and regularity of bonds than the quality of engraving and the appearance of the signatures is both preposterous and unnecessary. For it is quite practicable, by devices of this character, to have in the issuing office the recorded means of identifying and proving every individual bond, to this extent at least—that altering numbers would provoke detection; that a "raised" bond must conform to these minute particulars of some individual bond of the larger denomination; that a forged bond must also imitate some individual genuine bond, and that, if a divided portion be added to the bond, the part remaining with the issuer having its broken lines and threads, the work of matching would be painfully exact. If frauds in bonds cannot be altogether prevented, they may be made almost unprofitable, as soon as the careless public are experimentally convinced that it is worth while to be careful.

LAW SCHOOLS.

The argument of Prof. DWIGHT with reference to the peculiar advantages which law schools are able to afford to their students is very good so far as it goes. Taking the schools at their best, and the system of office instruction at its worst—which, doubtless with no intention of being unfair, is pretty nearly what Prof. DWIGHT does—and the argument is decidedly with the schools. There is no question that institutions like that over which the Professor presides can turn out a lawyer better fitted and better disposed to perform the duties of his profession than the young man who has been held to three years of mechanical work in a lawyer's office, with only such reading as he chooses to do, and with no guidance to speak of. We are even willing to admit that law schools, when they are properly managed, and when the conditions of graduation are sufficiently severe, and are rigidly enforced, can make better material for lawyers out of the same class of young men than is usually turned out under the most favorable circumstances from our lawyers' offices.

But there are questions of real importance, it seems to us, in this connection, besides what can the schools do. These are, what do they actually accomplish? and what security have we that they will do the best that the system allows? Suppose we consider that Prof. DWIGHT'S school will not use the right of securing admission to the Bar for its graduates except with perfect care, is it true that other similar institutions do the same, or, if they are neglectful in this respect, is there any means of guarding against their negligence? As to the fact of excellence in the schools of this State, we do not now offer any opinion, but every one can see that there ought be some decided check upon the consequences which would flow from any inferiority on their part.

Our lawyers are, in theory, officers of the courts of justice in which they practice. They occupy positions of trust of a peculiarly delicate nature. The interests confided to them by their clients require on their part not only honesty, but knowledge, skill, and a thorough grounding in the principles of their profession. Their clients, moreover, are peculiarly dependent. The law is to most persons a sealed book. Its general principles are only vaguely known; its methods are an inscrutable mystery, as impossible to follow for the ordinary mind as the working of a chronometer, but differing from that process in inspiring far less confidence in the certainty of their results. After a would-be suitor or defendant has placed his case in the hands of a lawyer, he is practically helpless, and he takes what comes with a feeling that a favorable result will largely arise from luck, though there will be a sense of wrong and injustice if the result be unfavorable.

It would be manifestly unfair, considering these facts, to turn lawyers loose on the community as tradesmen and mechanics are—their relative merits to be determined by the sharp and rude test of competition, and trusting to this alone to weed out the worthless ones. In the case of the shopkeepers, it is safe enough to leave the public to find out which have good commodities for sale and treat their customers honestly. But the lawyers are licensed by the State to aid its citizens in interpreting its statutes and in securing justice. The citizens, therefore, have a right to demand that the profession shall be as thoroughly equipped as possible. They have also a right to require that lawyers shall be instructed in the highest ethics of their calling, and that every means shall be employed to make them morally as well as intellectually fit for the trusts which they are about to assume.

So far as Dr. DWIGHT shows that law schools can fulfill these requirements for their students, his argument is sound that they should be allowed to do so. But what we should like to see insisted upon is that the State should provide some adequate test of capacity of schools to do what it is necessary to have done. What this test should be we shall not now undertake to suggest. It may consist in careful examination by a proper judicial board, or in supervision of the schools, but it should exist somewhere, if the law schools are to be made or kept capable of producing graduates fit for admission to the Bar. One thing is quite certain; any move made by the Legislature ought to be in the direction of increasing the security of the public against incompetent lawyers.

"THIS WAS NOT IDIOCY."

A few weeks since, the *Tribune* discovered that Mr. HAMBLETON, the newly-appointed clerk of the Committee of Ways and Means, had been the father of a child who was christened JOHN WILKES. Never having heard of JOHN WILKES, the English radical, the *Tribune* instantly decided that Mr. HAMBLETON'S son must have been named in honor of JOHN WILKES BOOTH. Accordingly it proceeded to "deal" with Mr. HAMBLETON in its most powerful style. In a leading article, of nearly a column in length, written in the "lovely" style so popular in the *Tribune* office and Vassar College, the infamous crime of Mr. HAMBLETON was exposed and denounced. Beginning with allusions to the growing grass, and the springing grain, and touching lightly upon "bitter griefs and burning passions," the writer gradually reached her intended subject, and then burst into so tremendous a fit of indignation that she could only write in sobbing and disjointed sentences. "Think of it for a moment," she exclaimed. "What kind of a man must he be who dowers his just-born child with the name of JOHN WILKES BOOTH? Does it in the coldest of cold blood, with deliberation, and not upon impulse. Seven years after the murder"—with further beautiful language to the same general effect. "This was not idiocy," continued the *Tribune*—speaking with the confidence of one who thoroughly knows the nature of idiocy. "It was just dull brutality, beastly cruelty." And having thus settled the question of what kind of a man Mr. HAMBLETON must be, the writer tore off her bonnet and stamped on it, and fell into strong convulsions.

Mr. HAMBLETON'S reply to this terrific onslaught was a calm statement that he had not named his boy JOHN WILKES BOOTH, but JOHN WILKES, in order that he might express his respect for that sturdy agitator. This, however, did not satisfy the *Tribune*. How could the latter be sure that the child had not actually been named "BOOTH," but that the prudent father had subsequently scratched the name out of his family Bible? Names have been dropped before and since the birth of Mr. HAMBLETON'S son. There was once a man who dowered his just-born with the name of JACOB WHITELAW. Did it in the coldest of cold blood, with deliberation, and not upon impulse. More than seven years after the commission of the crime the son dropped the name of JACOB. Perhaps this was idiocy, but at all events it did not lessen the original crime of the father. Stimulated by recollections such as these, the *Tribune* writer proceeded to search for evidence against Mr. HAMBLETON. The small boys of Atlanta, in which town Mr. HAMBLETON once lived, were questioned. The nurse of Mr. HAMBLETON'S boy was examined. "Gentlemen" with whom, by some unexplained strategy, the *Tribune* writer managed to converse, asserted that the boy "was always known in the family as BOOTH." Armed with this evidence the *Tribune* once more dealt with Mr. HAMBLETON. It triumphantly announced that "the child's nurse habitually gave" the boy the "appellation" of BOOTH, and it quoted the remark of the father that the boy was "sometimes called BOOTH because a neighbor had a child called ABRAHAM LINCOLN," and exclaimed that this was "an acknowledgment which makes the animus too clear for doubt." The meaning of this is a little obscure to those who do not know that in the *Tribune* office, "animus" is believed to be French for animal. The writer, of course, intended to crush Mr. HAMBLETON by calling him an animal, or brute, and at the same time to show an easy familiarity with the French language.

Once more Mr. HAMBLETON denied the accusation so violently shrieked against him, but the *Tribune* refused to be satisfied. It asserted that Mr. HAMBLETON'S letter nowhere "denies the allegation which public rumor has made. Mr. HAMBLETON says it is a 'stale slander,' a 'baseless lie,' that 'has been time and time again refuted,' a 'malicious falsehood,' a 'baseless fabrication.'" These quotations show, in the *Tribune's* opinion, that Mr. HAMBLETON did not and could not deny the charge. Moreover, his letter placed him in a worse light than before. "He has gone so far," solemnly remarked the *Tribune*, "as to say that he has two sons named 'BENJAMIN' and 'OLIVER.'" Could the man's utter depravity be made plainer? There is reason to believe that the *Tribune* is already collecting evidence from Mr. HAMBLETON'S former nursery-maids, and from the local colored boys of Atlanta, and that in a short time it will "deal" with Mr. HAMBLETON for having named a son "BENEDICT ARNOLD," and then wickedly tried to soften it to "BENJAMIN," and for having called another son "OLIVER," in order to show his inhuman exultation over the fact that the steam-boat *Oliver Ellsworth* once burst her boiler. Mr. HAMBLETON is a doomed man, and he had better make up his mind that he will be dealt with as long as there is a "member of the *Tribune* staff," either in the office or at Vassar College, who can be detailed for the purpose.

This affair reflects so much credit upon the *Tribune* that it is surprising to note that it seems to have just the slightest possible doubt whether it has done well in dealing with Mr. HAMBLETON. "It may be in very bad taste," it remarked last Tuesday, "to deal with a man because of so trifling a thing as the christening of a child, and in worse taste, perhaps, if the child is dead." This is certainly a most extraordinary idea. Mr. HAMBLETON'S boy is dead and buried, and a judicious paper could hardly select a safer object of attack than a dead boy. Mr. HAMBLETON himself is at a safe distance in Washington, and if he has any feelings they must be delightfully tortured by such a discussion over his dead child's grave. The *Tribune* has seldom shown better taste than in dealing with this important subject, and it ought now to attack Mr. HAMBLETON'S wife and mother with the same manly courage with which it has attacked a dead baby.

POLITICAL NOTES.

A Washington correspondent credits Mr. Lamar with the expectation of being President in 1881.

There is a bill pending before the Legislature of Iowa which requires that jurors shall be persons of "good judgment."

The woman suffragists in Massachusetts expect a report in favor of giving women the right to vote at municipal elections.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* sees five Republican candidates for the Presidency in New-York, without counting Mr. Pierrepont.

Mr. Pendleton has at length torn himself away from the blandishments of Southern serenaders and returned to Cincinnati.

The Republican State Committee of Illinois will hold a meeting in Chicago on the 22d inst., to decide upon the time and place for the State Convention.

Hon. Gilbert W. Phillips, of Putnam, declines to be a candidate for Congress in the Third District of Connecticut, to succeed the late Mr. Starkweather.

The Supreme Court of Illinois is said to have held, in a contested election case, that a numbered ballot should be counted instead of an unnumbered ballot when the two are found together. The decision is in direct opposition to the view taken by Judge Rogers, of the Circuit Court in Chicago.

The Boston *Herald* "happens to know" that the use of the Navy-yard patronage in politics is as distasteful as it can well be to both the Boston representatives in Congress.

The Chicago *Times* counts up thirteen candidates for the Republican nomination for the Presidency, and thinks the Democratic contest now lies between Pendleton and Hendricks.

Ex-Gov. Claflin, of Massachusetts, contends that our currency is the best the world ever saw, and that the great question of to-day is how this paper money shall be elevated to the gold standard.

President Eliot of Harvard College, appeared before the Committee on Education of the Massachusetts Legislature on Tuesday and made an argument in favor of the adoption of the metric system.

Ex-Minister DeLong, now of Virginia, Nevada, offers, if elected District Attorney, to give all the salary and half the fees to the widow of Judge Will Campbell, who recently died while an incumbent of the office.

The Chicago *Tribune* and the Cincinnati *Gazette* call for the repeal of the Resumption act, on the ground that it cannot be carried out without disaster to the business classes generally and debtors especially.

The German delegates to the Indiana Republican State Convention are to meet in Indianapolis on the 21st inst. to consult upon the best means to make the power of the German element felt in the convention and campaign.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *State Register*, the leading Republican paper of the State, made its appearance a few days ago in an entire new dress, printed on a new double cylinder press, and issued from a new and more commodious office.

Congressman Burchard has written a long letter to the Chicago *Tribune*, defending his proposed measure for compelling the national banks to prepare for the redemption of their notes in coin by hoarding the gold interest of their security bonds until it amounts to twenty per cent. of their circulation. The *Tribune* is appalled at the contraction it thinks would be a consequence, and refuses to be convinced by Mr. Burchard's argument.

Speaking of Mr. Washburne's letter, recently printed in THE TIMES, the Petersburg (Va.) *Index* says: "The accuracy of the facts as stated is vouched by a gentleman of this city who was on Gen. Gordon's staff at the time, and accompanied the party on its ride from Appomattox to Petersburg. The generous and magnanimous spirit which pervades Mr. Washburne's letter is highly creditable to that gentleman, and will be of no little service to him should he become a Presidential candidate, though on the Republican ticket."

Congressman Hunter, of Indiana, has written a letter defending his Usury bill. He says: "Experience has shown us that the States cannot regulate interest. Neither will the law of supply and demand so as to benefit the laboring men of the country, the real working bees in the hive. Money, while it is uncontrolled, benefits the wealthy and grinds labor." And further, "I hold that it is the duty of the Government to see that the people have a money that is good, and in sufficient quantity, and a rate of interest that will justify its use, so that every legitimate want of the country may be fully supplied."

AMUSEMENTS.

BRIEF MENTION.

The last of Mme. Titiens' evening representations will take place at the Academy of Music to-morrow, when "La Favorita" will be sung.

Mr. T. J. H. Daum is to give the second of a series of recitals of classical music at Steinway Hall this afternoon. Miss Fannie Goodwin will be the vocalist.

The first Wednesday matinée of "Pique" was so successful, yesterday, that another "special suburban performance" will be given on Wednesday next. Messrs. Jarrett, Davenport, Barrett, and Bangs, with most of the members of the company of Booth's Theatre, attended yesterday's representation.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

LAW SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Interest in your various articles upon legal education, the subject itself, and the Columbia College Law School, from which I graduated a few years ago, leads me to ask your indulgence and that of your readers for a few words. I now call to mind the following incidents that struck me at the time as favoring or bearing against legal education in law schools, but that does not seem to me to be the root of the matter under discussion. I remember well upon being introduced to Mr. Prince, who seems to be recognized as one of your most trustworthy legislators, his saying that he possessed more legal knowledge the day he graduated from the law school than at any time since. The gentleman who roomed with me while we attended lectures went before the General Term's Committee previous to appearing at the examination in Lafayette place, as he had grave doubts of his ability to pass the latter; and I recollect distinctly and have often thought of a conversation I had one evening upon the code and the ease with which lawyers were made under it, with Prof. Dwight, when he remarked that the legal profession was like all other businesses and professions, to the extent that each member of it, however admitted, must find his own level. Upon the other hand, during my entire course at the law school, the whole subject of criminal law was as utterly ignored as the law of Moses, and for any opportunity I there had, except the library, I might have been, and I have no doubt the majority of my class were, admitted without any more idea of the distinction between the common law crimes of burglary, simple and grand larceny, and robbery, and the principles of criminal law in general, than I had of heaven. The difference and distance between Prof. Dwight and myself is very great, and no rightly constructed person doubts his purity of character and purpose; but the idea of applying for admission without any knowledge of the ingredients of the common petty crimes, or the various grades of homicide, or the remotest conception of those principles which the law is primarily ordained to sustain, seemed to me so ridiculous that I organized a supplementary law school of one in my own room and read a text-book or two upon the subject as a matter of duty. Now, to abolish the law schools and establish the system of examination at General Term, or the reverse, upon any such spontaneous and voluntary evidence which attracts our attention as we go along, would be absurd, though the same affords matter for reflection and is of assistance in going deeper into the question. The most important consideration in legal education is the nature of the man who is passing through the process; and if this is so, is not the most hopeful and practical view of the subject Prof. Dwight's opinion that it will be regulated by the rule of supply and demand, and that every lawyer will settle where he belongs? The ablest lawyer is the man who has the greatest knowledge of legal principles, united with the power and skill to render them of practical use. Success, greater or less, in mastering these two points is the object of a lawyer's labor; and though no man can expect to reach perfection therein, yet every system of legal education which aids him in that direction is of value, wherever offered, and should be cherished and sustained. Even Tom Paine says he believed in every creed which teaches man to be good, and so far he was of course right. Now, if the system of education in law offices warranted knowledge in principle and practice both, and the law schools failed in each of these points, or the reverse, it would be clear which should cease, and the question no longer be open to argument; but if one method of study offers especial advantages for mastering the principles, and the other plan directs the mind of the student principally to the rules of practice, each system incidentally touching the other point, the simple question left is, if the student can at the start only possess a knowledge of either the principles or practice, without joining the other, which makes the most useful man, and which beginner will do the most good and least harm if turned loose upon the community? Now, in comparing the law schools and law offices as places of study, the general impression, I suppose, is that the former excel in the attention given to the principles, and the latter in the knowledge of practice which the student absorbs. In the former case the beginner has advantages in the way of a library which a country practitioner very seldom meets with. He is thrown in contact with many others engaged in the same pursuit; he recites, day after day, from the leading recognized works, upon as many of the principal branches of the law as the time which men will, and in most cases can, give up, will permit, and he has all the facilities for the object in view congregated about him for the special purpose. So far as my experience goes, the average applicant for admission from Columbia College excels in legal knowledge the great majority admitted by the courts. Why? Because the man who has studied and recited, or even, if intelligent, heard recited, *Greenleaf upon Evidence, Washburn upon Real Property, Parsons on Contracts, Willard's Equity*, the general commentaries and lectures, day by day, wherever it may be, is far better prepared than the majority I have seen admitted by the courts. On the other hand, the beginner in an office has some immense advantages. He can become familiar with office business, papers, the course of proceedings in court, sail under the colors of the lawyer with whom he studies, fix up matters with one of those objects of horror, Justices of the Peace, (around here they are Justices of the Piece and Peice,) and thus equipped with a full knowledge of the ordinary run of such affairs at the very outset of business life, woe betide the unfortunate venturer from the law school who attempts to meet him upon principle. In the majority of such encounters law school will come off with more dizziness and bewilderment than principle, some question as to the nature of the future, grave doubts as to whether the world is run upon principle after all, and a confused idea that perhaps it would have been as well if he had never been born. It is also fair to say that the law office student has opportunity in most instances, if he chooses to avail himself of it, to render his character as a lawyer more complete by reading up the fundamental and elementary principles, just as the law school student may enter an office during the time not required at lectures and recitation; but the object of the greater number of all students has been, is, and will be, to become lawyers as soon as possible, by such means as will soonest qualify them to procure and manage business of the kind usually falling into the hands of beginners, and while they may attend to whatever is necessary for present use, and in order to be admitted, the majority will disregard any side advantages which are offered but may be postponed until later in life. So that we have at the beginning lawyers from the schools who, with some knowledge of the elementary general principles, are utterly oblivious to the rules of practice, and lawyers from offices as familiar with the ordinary papers and court proceedings as old practitioners, but in most cases with no more idea of the text-books than a Kiowa has of the Statute of Frauds. Now, I fail to see how any amount of reading in the text-books of the law can injure a man, or enable him to work harm to others; he may find cases proceeding on his advice dismissed, but it will be from the want of knowledge in regard to the rules of practice, rather than because of his familiarity with the principles involved. But, on the other hand, a man with no legal knowledge, except that of the practice in inferior courts, especially if he is by nature cunning, may become the most dangerous pest permitted to prey upon mankind since Satan was turned out of heaven with a roving commission. It is this class, as every substantial practitioner will witness, that procures from the masses a name for the profession which the solid portion must, but ought not to, bear. It is certain that under no system of legal education can the standard of admission be high, or the reading required be more than enough to enable the new lawyer to start intelligently in the great study before him; but why do away with or impede any course which offers assistance that may be of value and can do no harm? Why not let the two systems of law schools and office study run parallel, each admitting according to its own plan as to the appointment of examiners, &c., without regard to the other? The method of preparation in offices is the original one, is natural and proper, and the students produced by it composed the profession during the great length of time the common law has been building up. No one thinks of attacking it, and the evidence in its favor is too great to render warfare upon it safe or right. But I submit that the profession is burdened with a class of applicants from offices who are put through the process by irresponsible attorneys, when no third person feels sufficient interest to object. There is a legion of lawyers who become such because it is convenient to join legal practice with some other occupation, or to become Justices of the Peace, or to carry on a small collection business that will enable them to live without being driven to other work; but it appears to me the law schools have a tendency, in some measure, to head this class off by the time and expense required to graduate. Now, if admission to the Bar from the law schools is necessary in order to support them and enable them to be carried on, why not allow them this privilege, as their general aim and purpose is good, and gross frauds in any particular instance can be made the subject of special remedy? However we look at the matter, must we not in the end reach the conclusion, as a fact, that the standard of original preparation can never be high; that the progress of the student depends altogether upon the man, and that the natural result is that each lawyer, however educated, and whether his early advantages be many or few, will ultimately find his own level? I have no prejudice for or against any system, but the question itself is one which I too "have much at heart."

NORTHFIELD, Conn. W. W. FRANK.

RESUMPTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The writer is a plain country business man, of some age or experience in various occupations for forty years; a reader of THE TIMES almost daily, without exception, since its first copy, and furthermore interested in the discussions on the topic of "Road to Resumption."

As I read and hear discussions on the question, it seems to me the leading statesmen, and your correspondents, go all round the object, and theorize, and seem to be possessed with the idea that the subject is complicated, and that it requires some visionary or high-flying plan to attain it.

Now, Mr. Editor, I would like your reply to my inquiry, if you view the following proposition as visionary or high-flying, when I assert or express the opinion that the present "road to a resumption of specie payments" is an easier one to travel than was that of the banks and people after 1837 or 1857. My road would be this: *First*—We hold the proposition that the Government must not be *the* or *a* banker; therein lies the trouble of our present position, for the Government by its policy is acting as the ruling banker. The Government can and must abandon that position by making good its promises to pay—that which it forces by law you and me to use in liquidating all our business and banking operations—that is, the legal-tender currency. We do not ask them, nor would we have them, give us the gold dollars for them and reissue them, but only give us an equivalent—that would be by giving us their bond or promise, payable in any number of years they choose—the more the better—with interest at say four and a half per cent., semi-annually; at the same time providing a revenue for the future payment of bond and interest. I contend that with this bond we could go into Wall street, or on the Continent of Europe, and, I will also add, into the old stockings or pockets of almost every family in the land, and bring out a gold or silver dollar in full for every one presented.

Then, I say, as soon as the Government, whether it be Democratic or Republican, will authorize the conversion, and provide the ways and means for the interest, it will at once be "resumption," without "inflation," "contraction," or any crisis whatever.

Perhaps it ought not to be said aloud, as I am a Republican; it might ruin the chances for the next candidate of the Republican Party for President; but I feel, if the present Democratic House of Representatives should provide this way—Senate and President, I think, would acquiesce—they would receive the plaudits of the business and reflective portion of the people.

My opinion is, that the Republicans lost their position in the present House of Representatives mainly through their continuing so long without providing or making good the principal and interest on this large amount of floating indebtedness. Be this as it may, the business of the country now requires resumption; and, this proposition being so feasible, and to bring it about this very Winter by the present Congress, I would suggest the expediency of your valuable services in calling upon the people, in public meetings, to demand their action in this manner. BUSINESS MAN.

NEWARK, N. J., Monday, Feb. 7, 1876.

THE BOSTON AND ALBANY MANAGEMENT.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Boston and Albany Railroad was held this morning. Between five and six hundred stockholders were present. President Chapin stated that since the consolidation of the road $10,214,000 had been charged in a way which had rendered the property vastly more valuable. Figures were also given to show the wisdom of thus charging the cost of the improvements to the capital account. Upon the subject of cheap transportation, about which so much clamor had been made, Mr. Chapin showed that there had been a continued reduction in rates each year for the past eight years. Vice President Lincoln then submitted a long detailed report, much of which was devoted to the Ware River Railroad lease. The action of the Directors in making the lease was defended as seeming at the time judicious, though it had proved mistaken in paying a maximum rent of more than six per cent; but the lease could not have been obtained for less. This had made a difference of $7,300 per annum. Mr. Lincoln assumed the entire responsibility for the Ware River lease. The report is considered a very able and explicit defense of the management, and it was unanimously adopted. Resolutions were adopted to grant no more free passes, except for a consideration. It was shown that $40,000 had been lost in the past year by the system of free passes. A resolution indorsing President Chapin and the management was offered, but, as there was objection, it was withdrawn at Mr. Chapin's request. The old Board of Directors was re-elected, and the meeting adjourned.

THE NORTHAMPTON BANK ROBBERY.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—The directors of the Northampton National Bank, recently robbed of over $700,000, are confident that all the stolen securities, except the $12,000 in bills, are secreted in that town. They offer $1,000 reward for the recovery of the funds, and propose to employ a large number of men to search for them.

THE CENTENNIAL.

THE HORTICULTURAL DISPLAY.

A BUILDING WHICH PLEASES EVERYBODY—THE DIVISION OF THE GROUNDS—THE ARRANGEMENT WITHIN THE HALL—SOME OF THE MINOR CONSIDERATIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 7, 1876.

The Continental Hotel of Philadelphia strikingly resembles the Fifth Avenue Hotel of New-York in the manner in which the immense halls are crowded of evenings. It is the common gossip exchange where the Philadelphians and strangers from every part of the country meet to have a social chat, and probably a glass of Frederickshall bitter water—the prevailing fashionable beverage of the Quaker City. And here the Centennial and all its works are nightly discussed from the most varied of standpoints, and with every shade of favorable and unfavorable opinion. I have mingled in the talk at the least fifty times, yet I have never heard an unfavorable word spoken against the Horticultural Building, which has been fully described in former letters and which the readers of THE NEW-YORK TIMES may recall as a strikingly bold creation of the Moresque or Saracenic order. It has succeeded in charming everybody, and I honestly think that the exterior arrangements will meet also with general approbation. For, with this department, there is perhaps more to see on the outside than on the inside. The building stands in grounds of about forty acres—the final swell of the broad plateau of Lansdowne Terrace before its banks sink precipitately to the Schuylkill River. These grounds reach from the Lansdowne river drive on the east, along the pathway skirting the great ravine between it and the Art Hall on the south, to Belmont avenue, its western boundary. They extend along this avenue up to the Woman's Work Pavilion, and their northern boundary stretches in a straight line from that building to Lauber's restaurant, which nestles among the pine trees that overlook the Schuylkill River. These grounds are bisected north and south by the Agricultural avenue, which extends from the buildings of that department to the pathway along the great ravine, and east and west by Fountain avenue, which extends from the drive to Belmont avenue, and also by tortuous and labyrinthine walks having a total length of three miles.

In the disposition of these grounds the Superintendent of the department, Mr. Charles H. Miller, has shown very considerable taste, and also a sincere desire to deal justly with the foreign competitors. For in no division of the Centennial Exhibition will be displayed a keener rivalry than here. Nor is the reason far to seek. The Americans are essentially artistic in temperament, though their material surroundings have rather deferred any tremendous outburst in evidence of this. Yet it is perfectly well known to many that there are hundreds of young merchants and young lawyers who either sketch very fairly in water colors or etch with real ability. In others the artistic desires and longings appear only in exquisite appreciation of colors, in dainty furniture, or personal adornment, or in a passionate love for flowers. In New-York the ecstasy of appreciation of these gems of nature's handiwork is almost abnormal, and has led to a rage of extravagance which would seem rather the competition of purse pride than the recklessness of sincere liking. But the fact is unmistakable that in the cities of America the consumption of cut flowers is singularly great, and that the consumption of New-York alone exceeds that of all others put together. Hence America is a grand market, as the dealers of Paris, Lyons, and Hamburg know full well. Every Spring their catalogues of bulbs and rose-trees flood New-York and astound the horticulturally disposed by the ever-increasing lists of new gladioli, lilies, tulips, amaranths, amaryllids, and even hyacinths. The lists of roses very seldom have new additions; not that they are not sought for, but that getting a new variety is like finding a large diamond. The latest varieties that have succeeded are the Jaquemineaud and the Marshal O'Neil, the first of which came to light, I believe, in 1862, and the latter five years later. And yet a single Jaquemineaud flower before Easter Sunday costs fifty cents, so that the profit to the dealers in selling the plant when it was a novelty must have been something prodigious; and as the trade of the foreign dealers is almost entirely in the things named, it is obvious that what they have to show will be on the outside, and not in the interior, where the tall palms will droop their long fronds in tropical heat, and the vivid hues of the epiphyte blossoms will shine like precious gems.

The plot of ground nearest to the Woman's Work Pavilion has been ceded to American horticulturists and to dealers in rustic work. South of them Germany has 10,000 square feet, reaching from Belmont avenue to Agricultural avenue. But in this ground are included the areas occupied by the German Government Pavilion, the Brazilian Pavilion, and the kiosk of the Morocco Scheriff. At the junction of the Agricultural avenue with the main pathway of the Horticultural grounds—Fountain avenue—which runs due east and west, there is an open circular space, which may be decorated with a small marble fountain, if the display of the Italian marble work can spare such a thing. But the certain adornment will be the hyacinths, which, to the number of 22,200 bulbs, have been planted around the circle. The department planted 18,000 bulbs, private competitors 3,000, and France 1,200. On the other side of Agricultural avenue, opposite to the German Empire, England has one acre exactly, which will be filled up by her florists as they choose, only they must not change the forms of the plots which have been arranged in those serpentine lines which may have been remarked in the Central Park, up at the old convent. Just north of them there will be displays by two makers of rustic work, and east of them comes Spain, with 6,000 square feet, which will be devoted to floral displays from Cuba. There will be a fountain in this allotment, and an office of rustic work made of wood from the ever-faithful isle. Then comes la belle France with 9,000 square feet, in which are included those glorious old chestnut trees near the ravine, and that magnificent clump of pines, tall and stately, that borders on the new drive, and is close to the end of the bridge built so quickly and elegantly by Mr. Wilson, one of the engineers of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Netherlands, just south of them, have only 200 feet, and perhaps I may here remark that Holland seems out of humor with this Centennial, and sends very little indeed to her transatlantic friends.

Directly east of the building, where the broad plain slopes down to the steep river banks, the department has reserved all the land for itself, and has arranged a circular walk, around the interior of which is a plot of ground with thirteen star-shaped parterres, and in the centre a fountain with a high jet of water. North of this is at present a wood of young pines, but these are to be cut away to admit of Austria's display in an allotment of 200 feet. North of this is the broad drive, on the other side of which is Lauber's restaurant, among the glutinous fragrance of the resinous pines. And this brings us up exactly to the north of the building, where an annex is to be erected mainly for the special exhibition of cut flowers, and plants in pots, &c., which are for sale. But for the opening six weeks of the Exhibition England will have the sole use of this building to display the glories of her rhododendrons. Those who have been to the great London flower shows at old Gore House, in South Kensington, and at Kew, have a well-grounded belief that the bold Britishers will carry away the palm from the native exhibitors of the same shrub, which is purely American, and indeed clothes with unmatchable splendor the mountain sides of the Pennsylvania and New-York ranges in early Summer. Along the Delaware and the Susquehanna and the Juniata and up the steeps of the Catskills and Kittatinnies the glow of color in June passes belief. But in spite of all that, the shrub has been little cultivated in this country, and its wonderful capabilities have not been at all developed. This building will be 150 feet long, with a width of 50 feet. West of it there will be, among the grounds reserved for the Horticultural Department, a Summer-house of wire, devoted to the exhibition of all the fabrics connected with gardening and floriculture into which wire enters. The spot chosen for the competitive display of the gladiolus is, I understand, outside of the Horticultural grounds, upon the other side of Belmont avenue and nearly in front of the United States Exhibition building. And I believe that in the competitive contest will be admitted shade trees and shrubbery plants, and that there will be active competition in this, with the odds decidedly in favor of England, where shrubbery planting has been followed with extreme ardor, and has been raised to the rank of an undoubted art.

Inside, the arrangement is as follows: Three out of the four forcing houses are reserved by the Horticultural Department for its own needs, and the fourth is given to Spain for displays of tropical vegetation from Cuba. In the great palm-house in the centre England gets 460 feet for growing plants and 320 feet along the wall of the eastern end for miscellaneous exhibits such as wire work, terra cotta pots and tubs, iron work, pressed and dried flowers, and other matters of a general character belonging to the department. No other countries have any allotments of space for growing plants, and the remainder of the space in the palm-house is divided among American exhibitors and the department itself. But the three eastern rooms, which were to be utilized for restaurant purposes, have now been converted into chambers for the exhibition of miscellaneous articles connected with horticulture. Brazil, which applied for 2,000 feet of inside ground without any specification as to whether space for growing plants or simply for exhibition was desired, has been allotted 450 feet in one of these rooms, and the odd corners in the same room have been given to the Netherlands. Should it appear that the Brazilian exhibitors desire space for growing plants—as I cannot but think was their intention—I sincerely hope that Mr. Miller will see the necessity of giving to that country the space that the department has reserved for itself. I would be loath to make any strictures upon the conduct of any department, but the truth is the truth. The Brazilian request for 2,000 feet of space inside the palm-house is not courteously or even fairly met by giving 450 feet in an ante-chamber. There are many reasons why unusual attention and regard should be shown to all the South American exhibitors, and considering that the Emperor of Brazil will come to the Exhibition, it strikes me that his realm is entitled to most marked courtesy. The remainder of the wall spaces, and of the rooms at the eastern and western ends, is divided among miscellaneous exhibits from private parties and from the United States, the Parisian Flower Company of New-York getting the north-west corner. The two entrances at the north and south will be flanked by bouquet and soda-water stands, and it is to be hoped that the soda-water people will apply for permission to sell ices and lemonades, since it will be extremely disagreeable for ladies who desire to remain in the building to be compelled to leave for Lauber's restaurant if they feel thirsty. They may, it is true, drink from the lion's-head fountains at the four corners of the palm-house, or from the central fountain with the Italian centre group in marble of three boys bathing. But as the chamber is heated to the temperature of the tropics, it is just possible that the water may not be refreshingly cool.

I understand that the walks will all be laid in asphalt pavement, and as our visitors from Europe will be rather critical in that matter, it is to be hoped that the pavement will be of unexceptionable quality. None has been laid so far in the horticultural grounds, but if the contractors who are laying down the pavement in the Centennial grounds generally, and especially at the main entrances, are also to do the paths here, I am afraid that there will be some smiles of self-gratulation at our expense. The specialty of the English garden is the gravel walk, and those who have seen it know that it is unsurpassable. But it requires constant labor and constant watching. The specialty of the French landscape gardener, where the English style is not affected, is asphalt nowadays, but it is made of asphaltum, and not of coal tar. I am very much afraid that the pavements which the Centennial authorities are now laying down are coal tar and not asphaltum, very much cheaper, but incapable of standing great heat. The pedestrians who traverse the paths of our New-York City Hall may remember the pavement laid down under the direction of Judge Hilton, the gentleman whose good taste selected that extraordinary fountain of the young woman with the cream jug and the three geese hissing at her attempt to stand on one toe. It looked well at first, and people were delighted with it, but as the hot weather came it waxed soft and yielded to the pressure of the foot, and presently black bubbles began to surge up under the weight of the passer-by, and then it began to swelter off its bed of pebbles, and finally it very nearly disappeared and the bottom work became the pavement. It would be fatally unwise to have any such work in the Centennial grounds, and I am sure would not meet the approbation of Gen. Hawley, or of the Finance Board, or of Gen. Goshorn. Some of the pavement has been laid down some time, notably, I believe, the paths between the British houses and the United States buildings. I trust that these will be subjected to a close scrutiny, and if they do not stand the test of examination that the pavement work now on hand, but interrupted by the snows, will be suspended altogether until new arrangements for a better article can be made.

GAR.

ARRESTED AFTER A LONG SEARCH.

Detective Roche, of the Butler Street Police Station, Brooklyn, last night arrested Edith Farrington, alias Annie McCready, alias Annie Mansfield, at St. Luke's Hospital, corner of Eighth avenue and Fifty-fourth street, New-York. In December, 1874, this woman was engaged as a domestic in the house of Mr. Hillgrove, keeper of the dancing academy, corner of Court and Carroll streets, Brooklyn. One morning Hillgrove missed his watch, chain, and $700 in money. Mr. Hillgrove ascertained that Annie had gone to a livery stable, hired a horse and buggy, and driven to the Wall Street Ferry, and diligent search failed to discover her whereabouts. Her trunk was seized and found to contain over a thousand letters from prominent men in different parts of the country. The letters are said to contain much information as to alleged counterfeiters which the Police will not make public. She will be brought before Justice Delmar for examination this morning.

THE BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Yacht Club last night, Capt. John B. Norris, Chairman of the committee appointed to confer with the Atlantic Yacht Club with a view to consolidation, reported that several communications had passed between the clubs and it was plainly evident that the Atlantic Club did not care to consolidate. Capt. Norris expressed the opinion that his committee had been treated contemptuously and he asked that it be discharged. The report was adopted, and the committee was discharged with thanks. A resolution offered by Mr. Manning that at the next annual cruise of the club arrangements should be made to unite with the Boston Club, was after considerable discussion finally adopted. The meeting wound up with a banquet at Dieter's.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL LADIES' RECEPTION—THE NAMES OF SOME OF THE COMPANY—A BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENT.

The ladies' reception of the New-England Society was held last night at Delmonico's, Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, and proved to be the most select event of the season. In order to prevent overcrowding the number of tickets was limited to five hundred. The reunion was the fourth of the kind given by the New-England Society of this City, and fully sustained the enviable reputation earned by the association in the character of its entertainments.

The company included many of the oldest and most influential New-England families. The toilets of the ladies were exceedingly rich and elegant, displaying, considering their limited number, greater novelties than are usually noticed outside of a public ball. The parlors were entirely devoid of ornament; but the ball-room was handsomely draped with national flags, and decorated with the handsome silken banner of the society and shields displaying the State and national emblems. The orders of dancing, which were very much admired, were imitations of the old Massachusetts "coal-skuttle bonnet," and the badges of the different committees bore a *fac-simile* of the old Massachusetts pine-tree shilling. The arrangements for the accommodation of the guests were admirably carried out, Daniel F. Appleton being Chairman, and Col. E. L. Gaul, Secretary, of the committee. The guests began to arrive at 9:30, and were received in the blue parlors by the President, Col. William Borden, and Mrs. Borden. At 10 o'clock dancing commenced, nearly one hundred couples participating in the opening quadrille, and half an hour afterward the parlors and ball-room were crowded. Among those present were, Isaac H. and Mrs Bailey, Miss Bailey and Miss Shannon, Elliot C. and Mrs. Cowdin, Horace B. and Mrs. Claflin, Hon. E. D. and Mrs. Morgan, Park Commissioner Stebbins and Mrs. Stebbins, Assistant District Attorney George H. Lyon, Mayor Wickham and Mrs. Wickham, Daniel Bixby, George H. Bonney, Jr., Joseph H. Choate, General and Mrs. Custer, Judge Fitch, Granville P. Hawes, Col. Charles S. Spencer and Mrs. Spencer, Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell, Police Commissioners Wheeler and Erhardt, Judge Charles A. Peabody, Judge Wallace, United States Court; Hon. William Orton and Mrs. Orton, Edward L. Parris, Clark Bell and Mrs. Bell, Dennis McMahon and Mrs. McMahon, Daniel F. Appleton and Mrs. Appleton, Charles A. Miller and Mrs Miller, A. S. and Mrs. Barnes, John W. Quincy and Mrs Quincy John F. and Mrs. Plummer, Charles A. and Mrs. Clapp, Lowell Lincoln and Mrs. Lincoln, John H. and Mrs. Peet, Joseph and Mrs. Lauterbach, P. C. and Mrs. Calhoun and Miss Calhoun, Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Munn, Commissioner Dowd, Julius Abecasis, John and Mrs. Oakley, J. H. and Mrs. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend, Major J. M. Bundy, N. W. and Mrs. Greenleaf, Col. Frank E. Howe, Mrs. Hallock and Miss Rigney, L. Delmonte, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Amidon, Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, and Miss Strong, Charles L. Tiffany, O. P. C. Billings, Horace Russell, A. G. Paine, Norman Peck, William L. Vandervoort, Elihu Root, George W. Cotterill, Joseph H. Brown, Allen W. Evarts, A. A. Low, Charles W. Griswold, Charles S. Smith, Benjamin G. Arnold, George A. Fellows, E. W. Stoughton, William H. Webb, George Cabot Ward, Charles A. Peabody, William L. Pomeroy, Charles P. Kirkland, D. J. Ely, Benjamin. K Phelps, William B. Kendall, John Winslow, Charles E. Beebe, Parker Handy, Henry Wilder Allen, Josiah M. Fiske, Edward W. Lambert, William H. Fogg, George F. Betts, Henry D. Sanger, Edward M. Townsend, C. C. Waite, E. A. Quintard, Francis M. Weld, Jonathan Marshall, Joseph E. Gay, M. W. Cooper, William L. Vandervoort, Henry C. Pratt, George H. B. Hill, John H. Draper, Henry L. Dyer, and George F. Baker.

At 11:30 an intermission was announced, and the supper-rooms were thrown open. Dancing was resumed at 12, and continued until the programme had been concluded.

A JEWELRY SWINDLER'S ARREST.

DETECTIVE O'CONNOR ON HIS WAY TO NEW-YORK WITH SAMSON ROSENBLATT.

About three weeks ago Detective Richard O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, left this City for San Francisco, Cal., with a requisition from Gov. Tilden on the Governor of that State, for the arrest of Samson Rosenblatt, a notorious swindler, indicted in this County for obtaining goods by false pretenses. Last Fall Rosenblatt came to this City from San Francisco, and purchased from wholesale dealers large quantities of jewelry, to the value of two hundred thousand dollars and upward, with which stock he opened a magnificent store in St. Louis, in partnership with a New-Yorker named Moses Strasburger, under the firm name of M. Strasburger & Co. Afterward, the best portion of the stock was packed by Rosenblatt, and sold at ruinous prices in various parts of the country, and the sales extended as far as San Francisco. Returning to St. Louis, he was arrested, put under heavy bonds, which he forfeited, and was forced into bankruptcy. The New-York houses which had suffered by these transactions procured his indictment for obtaining goods by false pretenses, and the Police Department of San Francisco was requested to arrest him if found there. Detective Rogers, of San Francisco, was detailed for the case, and after a week or so effected the arrest of the accused at No. 1,013 Post street, where he resided. Rosenblatt formerly kept a shawl store on Montgomery street, opposite the Lick House. The specific charge on which the indictment against Rosenflatt was found is that of having obtained jewelry, valued at over $2,000, from H. D. Merritt & Co., jewelers, No. 12 Maiden lane, by representing that he and his partner, Strasburger, were reputable diamond brokers, with an unimpaired capital of $35,000. Merritt & Co., however, are only one of the many firms swindled, the house of "Strasburger & Co." having purchased largely at four months' credit, on the same representations, sold the greater part at ruinously low prices, and suspended before the first payment became due.

On the 27th ult. Detective O'Connor arrived in Sacramento, and presented the requisition to Gov. Irwin, who at once issued the necessary warrant for the extradition of Rosenblatt. The prisoner, who was under heavy bail on civil suits commenced against him by his victims, engaged counsel and had his case brought before the Supreme Court with the view to evading the enforcement of Detective O'Connor's order of arrest in the criminal matter. After several days hard fighting with the lawyers, O'Connor secured possession of the notorious criminal, and took him from the custody of seven officers representing various interests, who had charge of him during the proceedings in court. The detective immediately started for New-York with his prisoner, and arrived at Meadville, Penn., yesterday. Rosenblatt will reach this City this morning, when he will at once be brought before District Attorney Phelps.

A LECTURE COURSE.

To-morrow evening an entertainment will be given in the Fifth avenue lecture course, at Chickering Hall, by the Young Apollo Club, with Adolph Sohst and A. P. Burbank. The performance will consist of music and readings. The management of the course also make the following announcements: Feb. 19, lecture by R. J. De Cordova on "Courtship and Marriage;" Feb. 29, lecture by Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin on "John Hampden, or the Progress of Popular Liberty;" March 4, lecture by Dr. J. Jay Villers on "Humorists of the Past and Present;" March 23, dramatic readings by Charles Roberts, Jr.; and on April 1, a vocal and instrumental concert.

THE BUCKINGHAM HOTEL.

The new and elegantly furnished Buckingham Hotel, at Fifth avenue and Fiftieth street, which was recently opened, is fast gaining popularity on account of its admirable location, comfortable accommodations, excellent *cuisine*, and moderate charges. It is conducted on the European plan, and it is so arranged as to be equally desirable for either transient or permanent guests, and offers admirable facilities for families who wish to combine the conveniences of a hotel with the quiet and privacy of an attractive home.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Wendell Phillips, of Boston, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Dr. David L. Huntington, United States Army, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Nathaniel Wilson, of Washington, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Hon. Charles T. Gorham, recently United Minister to the Netherlands, and J. H. Ramsey, of Albany, are at the Gilsey House.

James F. Joy, President of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Congressman J. W. Killinger, of Pennsylvania, and Lieut. A. F. Miller, United States Navy, are at the Hoffman House.

George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*; Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, N. Y.; Commander Farquhar, United States Navy, and Sherman D. Phelps, of Binghamton, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

ALBANY.

A BUSY DAY IN BOTH HOUSES.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL REPORTED—$7,299,680 REQUIRED—LEGISLATION AFFECTING NEW-YORK CITY—THE CANAL AUDITORSHIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1876.

If the present session of the Legislature is not a short and creditable one, it will not be the fault of Speaker Husted, Mr. Sloan, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, or Mr. Strahan, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. From the commencement the gentlemen named have worked faithfully and well, every duty assigned to them has been performed with the utmost dispatch, and they have generally so conducted themselves as to win golden opinions from their colleagues in both houses. This morning Mr. Sloan reported the General Appropriation bill, and, because of his commendable promptness in the matter, was the recipient of many warm congratulations from his party friends in the Assembly. The bill appropriates $7,299,680, of which sum $2,797,225 are for schools, $1,650,000 for the maintenance of State prisons, $360,000 for the Legislature, and $120,000 for printing. The bill will be acted upon immediately.

The canal investigation was again to-day the subject of a long and tiresome discussion in both houses. In the Assembly Mr. Halliday called up his resolution requesting the Joint Legislative Canal Investigating Committee appointed during the last session to report within ten days. Mr. Faulkner, of Livingston, who is one of the few able Democrats in the present Legislature, made a strong speech in opposition to the resolution. He was well seconded by Mr. Fish, and on motion of Mr. Sloan the resolution was amended by calling on the committee to report at the earliest possible moment, and in that shape it was passed. Mr. Campbell introduced a resolution asking the Controller of New-York when he will be prepared to report the information in relation to employes of the New-York City Government, as required by a resolution of the House. This was adopted. Among the bills introduced this morning was a somewhat original one presented by Mr. Gugel. It relates to the sale of milk in the City of New-York, and provides in substance that no person shall be allowed to sell milk in New-York City who shall not have procured a license from the Board of Health. Such licenses shall cost the person to whom they are granted the sum of $10. Any person violating the law should be considered guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction may be punished by a fine not exceeding $100, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days. The moneys collected for licenses are to be paid over to the City Chamberlain. The bill further provides that the Board of Health may appoint such number of persons as may be necessary and qualified to act as Inspectors of Milk, and whose duty it shall be to attend at the several railroad stations at which trains carrying milk arrive and before its removal from such depot to inspect the same. Such inspectors may at their discretion destroy all impure or skim milk which may be found by them. Mr. Killian, of New-York, is a gentleman who, since his arrival in Albany, has displayed a somewhat remarkable interest in the horse-car railroads of New-York City. This morning he again made his appearance with a railroad bill which provides in substance that no company owning or controlling a horse-car line in the State of New-York shall demand a fare from a passenger who is not provided with a comfortable seat. Should such demand be made, and the passenger upon refusal to pay be ejected from a car, then such passenger shall have good and sufficient cause for a charge of assault against the agent making the ejectment, and also against his principals. It is only just to Mr. Killian to state that all his bills—and he has a great many—have more or less merit in them. Mr. Killian also introduced a bill which provides that during the continuance of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, for the purpose of extending becoming hospitalities to the many distinguished foreigners who may visit the City of New-York, it shall be lawful for the Mayor of New-York to make his requisition upon the Controller of said City, from time to time, for such sums of money as may be necessary for the purpose indicated in this act; and it shall be the duty of the said Controller to honor said requisitions and pay the amounts therein named without further audit. Mr. A. J. Campbell introduced a bill to reduce the fare on the New-York Elevated Railroad from the Battery to any point below Thirty-fourth street to five cents, to all points above Thirty-fourth street to be ten cents. A somewhat peculiar bill was presented by Mr. Maynard. It provides that every delegate to any political convention held for the purpose of nominating any officer to be voted for by the people shall openly announce the name of the person for whom he votes.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Woodin's resolution in relation to the Governor's failure to send in another nomination for the vacant Canal Auditorship was offered this morning in a form sufficiently modified to suit the somewhat sensitive guardians of the Governor's dignity in the Senate. As amended, the preamble and resolution reads:

Whereas, Francis S. Thayer resigned the office of Auditor of the Canal Department on the 11th day of January last; and

Whereas, His Excellency the Governor, on the 13th day of January, nominated to the Senate George W. Schuyler for the office of "Auditor, in the place of Francis S. Thayer, resigned," which nomination was duly rejected; and

Whereas, The Senate is informed that in disregard of the judgment and action of the Senate the person thus rejected is assuming to act as Auditor; therefore, with a view to such action as may be necessary,

Resolved, That it is the judgment of the Senate that the office of Auditor of the Canal Department became vacant by the resignation of Francis S. Thayer, and remained vacant until duly filled by a lawful appointment upon nomination of the Governor and confirmation by the Senate.

Resolved, That it is the further judgment of the Senate that the public interests require that the office of Auditor of the Canal Department should be filled without further delay.

Even in the amended form Mr. Starbuck did not like the resolution, but he was not quite certain what course to adopt, and so expressed a desire to have it divided and voted on in parts. When he heard the resolution read a second time, however, he was not so sure that it ought to be divided, but he was of opinion that the question involved required careful consideration, and as a matter of courtesy asked that it be laid over for one day. No objection being made it was so disposed of. At the request of Senator Woodin, and in accordance with an indirect promise made yesterday, Mr. Starbuck furnished some definite information as to the time when the report of the Canal Investigating Commission might be expected. He had spoken with a member of the commission on the subject, who informed him that the report would be laid before the Senate within the time named in the Assembly resolution.

Senator Morrissey's bill providing that all assessments for local improvements in the City of New-York confirmed prior to Jan. 1, 1876, may be paid at the option of the person liable, in three equal installments, on or before the 31st of December, 1876, on or before Dec. 31, 1877, and on or before Dec. 31, 1878, with interest at the rate of eight per cent., was favorably reported from the Committee on Cities. In the committee the rate of interest was changed from twelve to eight per cent. Mr. Robertson, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably Mr. Hammond's bill in relation to County Treasurers. Mr. Schoonmaker presented a resolution similar to that offered in the House on Monday evening by Mr. Peabody, directing the Joint Legislative Committee appointed last Winter to investigate the canals to make its report within ten days. The resolution was laid on the table under the rule. On motion of Senator Woodin the Senate went into executive session.

The annual report of the Quarantine Commissioners, sent to the Legislature to-day, recommends that the annual appropriation of $60,000 from the State be dispensed with; that the department be made self-sustaining hereafter by the Commissioner's applying the large fees (which now go to the Health Officer) to its support; that the Health Office be made a salaried one, and that all Quarantine officials and physicians be prohibited, under severe penalties, from having any pecuniary interest in quarantine beyond their salaries.

THE STATE ASSESSORS' REPORT.

MR. GEORGE H. ANDREWS' SECOND LETTER TO THE MAYOR.

To Hon. William H. Wickham, Mayor, &c.:

In any remarks it may be necessary to make upon comparative valuations, let it be understood that I do not profess to state the value of farm property or any other real estate out of this City. I shall, however, use the sworn statements of local Assessors as a reliable basis for determining the value of such property. I concede, too, willingly but regretfully, that farm property has shared in the general depreciation of values. I admit that I feel deeply the injustice that has been done to this City, but nevertheless I desire and intend to be fair and moderate in my statements, and, for the most part, restrict myself to refutation.

The report begins with expressions of "no ordinary satisfaction" that in twenty counties the local Assessors have, in whole or in part, complied with the requirements of the law, and assessed all real estate at its full value. Now, taking the judgment of these same local Assessors, there was no county in the State assessed at the full value of its real estate in 1874. In their report for 1874 the State Assessors gave for nearly all the towns in the State the "percentage sworn to as the rate used by local Assessors" in making their assessments in 1873, and the value at such ratio. As these local Assessors are presumed to have known their business and the value of the property in their own vicinity, it is safe to take their statements as to their methods. By computing the actual assessment at the rate named, it is easy to arrive at the full value. In the list of "counties assessed at full value," the following are given: Broome, Cayuga, Chautauqua, Chenango, Delaware, Dutchess, Erie, Franklin, Genesee, Jefferson, Lewis, Livingston, Monroe, Niagara, Orleans, Richmond, Schoharie, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Tompkins, Wyoming, Yates. After carefully examining the returns from these several counties, they justify the statement that no county is assessed at anything like full value, with the possible exception of two noted hereafter. Having no wish to be disingenuous, it is proper to state that, while the heading of this list of counties, as already quoted, is "counties assessed at full value," there follows a qualification that it is "in some or all of the towns in 1874." If in all the towns, then it must be the whole county. But which county? I am further prepared to admit a decline in real estate in 1874 as compared with 1873, yet even then there is a wide discrepancy in nearly every county. Lewis and Schuyler, two small counties, are the probable exceptions.

The report devotes considerable space to the instructions given by the Tax Commissioners to their deputies in 1870 to assess property at sixty per cent. of its then nominal value. These instructions are about six years old, to be sure, and have been published over and over again; and while changed conditions have thrown them quite out of date, and a much higher ratio has been used for the past year or two, they are dragged in to do service in the general assault upon New-York City. Those instructions were judicious and right at the time they were given. For months past, almost every day, sales of property have been made at private and public sale at prices not above those fixed upon as a judicious rate of assessment. Nearly two years ago, in an address to the Committee of Ways and Means of the Assembly, I said:

> "It may be proper to state that taxation in this City is based upon sixty per cent. of the nominal value of the real estate. It is well known that capitalists have for many years fixed upon sixty per cent. as the maximum which they are willing to loan upon real estate security. The Commissioners of Taxes have, therefore, fixed upon this ratio of sixty per cent. as representing the actual value in all contingencies. This, to be sure, you may call a fiction; but what then? Suppose the $836,693,380 which is assumed to be the valuation of the City of New-York upon a sixty per cent. basis, were raised to $1,394,488,967, representing the valuation at 100 per cent., what would become of the surplus of $557,795,587? No State Board of Assessors could distribute such a sum over the other counties of the State. Indeed, they cannot now distribute a sum sufficient to do anything like justice to the tax-payers of this City, and yet I feel bound to say that the State may never possess another Board of State Assessors of such eminent ability as the present. New-York City cannot afford to take any further steps in the direction of increasing assessments in advance of her sister counties."

The statement that State Assessors could not distribute more than $550,000,000 over the other counties was not made without authority, for a State Assessor but a few months previously admitted that to be the fact. This ratio was fixed upon at a time when speculation had greatly inflated prices, so that they ceased to represent true and actual values, as many have learned at a sore cost. Besides, it was a ratio higher, much higher, than was then in use in any other county. The cheap fling at the Tax Commissioners for preferring to adopt the views of "prudent capitalists" as the ratio, rather than comply with what the State Assessors deem the mandate of the law, is scarcely worth notice; yet it shall have brief reference when their own suggestion, that the law affecting another interest should not be enforced, is considered.

The report refers most querulously to the fact that a committee (consisting of Mr. Wilson G. Hunt, Mr. Isaac Sherman, and the writer) appeared before the State Board of Equalization in Albany, last Autumn, with a "protest, written and printed before the table was reported." There is, to be sure, a private history about this matter which I, certainly, am not ashamed to tell.

On the 7th of September the committee already named appeared before the State Board of Equalization, and having been appointed by the Mayor, at the request of the Aldermen, and therefore knowing that they officially represented more than a thousand millions of property, actually had the audacity to write and print and present a memorial asking a reduction of $100,000,000 in the assessed value of the real estate in the City of New-York, believing that such reduction would place the City upon an equal basis with the other counties.

The State Assessors announced that they were not ready to present their tables of equalization. The State Treasurer declared that he would not vote for any table of equalization which was not printed, so that the members of the board might examine it and vote with some knowledge on so momentous a question. The board then adjourned to the 28th of September.

Until about the 20th of September this committee on behalf of the City were given good reason to believe that the assessment of New-York would be reduced, but about that date they learned from very excellent authority that a majority of the State Assessors would recommend a large addition to the assessment. As it had been usual for the Board of Equalization to adopt the table reported by the State Assessors, the committee did not quietly fold their hands until it was too late to act, but they prepared a protest, to be used if necessary; and as the State Board consisted of ten members, not one of them from this City, and the protest contained various tables which could not be clearly understood otherwise, they did actually have it printed, without a cent of expense to the State.

On the 28th of September the Board of Equalization again met, and the State Assessors presented two reports, both in manuscript so far as the figures were concerned. The following presents a summary of the proceedings at this meeting:

State Assessor Fowler, of Cayuga, presented a majority report, signed by himself and State Assessor Hadley, of Seneca, recommending an apportionment according to a table which he submitted, which fixed the valuation of the real and personal property of the City at $1,205,531,580.

State Assessor Briggs presented a minority report, prepared by himself, which fixed the valuation of the real and personal property of the City at $1,163,557,700.

Thereupon the committee submitted to the board a protest.

The board then adjourned to the afternoon.

At the afternoon session the same members were present, with the addition of State Engineer Sweet.

Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the valuation of the real and personal property in the City of New-York be as the same was fixed by the local Board of Tax Commissioners, and that the report of the State Assessors be recommitted to them with instructions to amend the same in accordance with this resolution.

Controller Hopkins, as a substitute for the above, moved the adoption of the report of the majority of the State Assessors.

Treasurer Raines called for the yeas and nays, which were taken as follows, upon this substitute offered by Controller Hopkins:

YEAS—Secretary Willers, Controller Hopkins, Attorney General Pratt, Engineer Sweet, Assessor Fowler, and Assessor Hadley—6.

NAYS—Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer, Treasurer Raines, and Assessor Briggs—3.

And the substitute was carried, and the report of the majority of the State Assessors adopted.

And so, with less deliberation than a jury often gives to a case concerning $50 in a civil suit, fifty-one million dollars additional assessment was imposed upon the City of New-York, involving the payment of an unjust tax during the present year of $1,070,632, even if the valuation of the Tax Commissioners be accepted as the minimum.

But the printed protest only presented the points and tables. Mr. Isaac Sherman made an able oral address, and the writer, too, presented his views verbally, as would Mr. Hunt also had time allowed. The committee thus failed in their effort, and yet they felt that it was, in some sense, a moral triumph to have influenced, by their memorial or protest, the judgment of such men as Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer, State Treasurer Raines, and State Assessor Briggs.

GEORGE H. ANDREWS.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

JUDGMENTS AND TRIALS YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims to-day, the following judgments were announced by the Presiding Judge: Moses H. Grinnell, petition dismissed; E. H. Potter, Administrator, $2,360; Francis A. Brooks and Henry Brooks, $1,180; Brown, Executor, $590; Sarah P. Morse, Executrix, $590; E. H. Potter, Executor, $457; Joseph Lamphen, $154; Nelson Peckham, $415; Sallie Ann Lamb, (guardian,) $704; Charles T. Potter, $147; Sarah P. Morse, Executrix, $60; B. A. Ryder, $2,712 72; E. Winslow, dismissed.

The trial of cases was proceeded with under the second call, and the following were presented upon the evidence and oral argument of counsel: Case No. 1066, Charles F. White; case No. 1067, Zip Ryder; case No. 1068, Caleb Eaton; Cases No. 1,009, Abiel Gove; No. 1,070, Rosina Clark, administratrix; No. 1,071, J. J. Currier; No. 1,072, D. E. May; No. 1,073, Jonathan Kenniton; No. 1,074, Zenos D. Bassett, No. 1,077, Benjamin R. Redman; No. 1,078, Phineas P. Coombs; No. 1,079, Lycurgus P. Gilkey; No. 1,080, A. W. Colden; No. 1,081, John Pendleton; No. 1,082, Henry Rose; No. 1,083, Richard P. Buck.

In the general consternation caused by the dreadful conflagration in the block above us last night, dispatches may have been sent to the interior that our ware-rooms have suffered in consequence. This is to notify our numerous patrons at remote points that through the indefatigable exertions of the efficient fire companies, no injury was done to these premises, nor to the stock contained therein. The new front now in progress will be completed this week, when the Spring styles, to some extent, will be introduced in all the departments. The preparations for the coming season are complete, and our thousands of patrons may be sure of the most attractive display we have ever made in the famous corner of Canal street and Broadway.

Respectfully,
BALDWIN THE CLOTHIER.
RETAIL WARE-ROOMS, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1876.
—*Exchange.*

LESHER, WHITMAN & CO.'S BOOKS SAVED.

We learn that the valuable books and papers of Messrs. Lesher, Whitman & Co., also of Catlin, Brundrett & Co., were preserved in perfect order in Marvin's Alum and Dry Plaster Patent Safes.—*Evening Mail.*

We Have no Hesitation

In recommending LAIRD'S "BLOOM OF YOUTH" as the purest and most delightful toilet preparation now in use. We know ladies who have used it years as an unconcealed part of their toilet, and as a simple and refreshing aid to nature.—*Art Journal, New-York.—Advertisement.*

A RARE CHANCE to get a first-class piano or organ on easy terms. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, will during this week rent a few first-class new Pianos and Organs until the rent-money pays the full price of the instrument, as per contract.—*Advertisement.*

DAYTON INHALER AND DISINFECTOR, with vincontagium, is a preventive of small-pox, diphtheria, and other contagious diseases, and a relief for catarrh, bronchitis, and asthma. Sold by druggists. Manufactory, No. 20 West Houston st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

To House-hunters.

Call on or send your address to DAGGETT & GUERNSEY, No. 19 University place, corner 9th st., and they will look up just the house you want; City or country. No charge.—*Advertisement.*

To the Consumptive.—WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property, which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. Sold by A. WILBOR, chemist, Boston.

Mrs. E. B. Voorhiess, the eminent Lady Physician of No. 51 West 42d st., prescribes with the greatest success GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA. It has made some wonderful cures. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 451 6th av., New-York.

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

Everdell's Principal Office, 302 Broadway. Elegant Wedding and Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, Foreign Note Papers.

Graduated Lung Protectors, Undergarments insuring warmth and sound lungs. Sold everywhere. By mail, $1 50. ISAAC A. SINGER, manfr., 694 Broadway

Lithography! Cheaper Than Type!
CHARLES HART, No. 36 Vesey st., New-York.

Consumption has been Cured by the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. 50c. and $1.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops.
The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Tuesday, 8th inst., CAROLINE D., infant daughter of Delaplaine and Katie Brown, aged 1 month.
Funeral on Thursday, 10th inst., from residence, No. 223 East 32d st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CARPENTER.—On Feb. 8, LEONARD CARPENTER, in the 76th year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Friday at 2:30 o'clock.

COCHRANE.—Suddenly, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 8, of meningitis, HILAH M. SPIES, wife of John W. Cochrane and eldest daughter of Adam W. Spies, aged 42 years.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 53 East 21st st., Friday morning, the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock.

CUNNINGHAM.—On Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1876, JOHN CUNNINGHAM, in the 74th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 75 Lexington av., on Thursday, 10th inst., at 1 o'clock.

ECKEL.—On Tuesday, Feb. 8, J. LEWIS ECKEL, in the 39th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, from his late residence, No. 129 East 116th st., on Thursday next, at 1 o'clock.

HUNTTING.—Sunday, Feb. 6, at Mendham, N. J., of diphtheria, CATHARINE OGDEN, daughter of Rev. James M., Jr., and H. Louisa Huntting, aged 2 years and 23 days.
Interment at Jamaica, Long Island.

LAWRENCE.—Of pneumonia, Feb. 8, at Douglaston, Long Island, CORNELIA D. LAWRENCE, daughter of the late Nathaniel Lawrence, of New-York City.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

LENT.—On Monday, Feb. 7, SAMUEL E. LENT, aged 74 years and 6 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, Leander Lent, Concord av., between George and Wall sts., Morrisania, on Thursday, Feb. 10, at 11 o'clock A. M. Remains will be interred at East Chester.

MAXWELL.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 8, ELLA DE CAMP, daughter of Frederick and Josephine Maxwell, aged 5 years and 18 days.
Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 441 Lafayette av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

PARKER.—On Tuesday afternoon, of croup, CHARLES CRARY, youngest child of Leonard K. and Hester M. Parker.
Funeral services Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 241 East 124th st. The remains will be taken on Friday morning, on the 9:15 train, to White Plains.

POWELL.—At Magnolia, Fla., Jan. 12, WILLIAM DEVENS POWELL, late of Bristol, R. I., in the 37th year of his age, eldest son of the late Dr. William J. Powell, United States Navy, and grandson of the late Rev. Dr. William Powell, of Westchester, N. Y.
Funeral services will be held at Mount Auburn Chapel, Cambridge, Mass., on Saturday, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

ROME.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 8, HENRY ROGERSON, only child of Thomas H. and Agnes Rome, aged 2 years and 3 months.
Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 107 North Portland av., Feb. 9.

SMITH.—On Tuesday A. M., of diphtheritic croup, HARRY, aged 7 years, only son of Henry Albro and Libbie Burbank Smith.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 27 West 126th st., Harlem.

STANTON.—At Stonington, Conn., Wednesday, Feb. 9, SAMUEL B. STANTON, in his 67th year.

STRINGHAM.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 7, Rear Admiral S. H. STRINGHAM, U. S. N., aged 78 years.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 124 Hicks st., on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 12 M.

VANDERVOORT.—On Tuesday, Feb. 8, EUGENE EUNSON, son of John D. and Mary S. Vandervoort, aged 3 months.
Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 279 2d st., Jersey City, on Thursday, Feb. 10, at 4 o'clock P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

RAPID TRANSIT
Established between the Buckingham Hotel and the Battery.
Time occupied on Fast Trains, thirty minutes.
Fare, 10 cents.

BUCKINGHAM HOTEL,
5TH AV. AND 50TH ST., NEW-YORK.

This new and elegantly-furnished house is now open for the reception of guests, either permanent or transient. It is conducted on the European Plan, with a cuisine of unsurpassed excellence and at charges as reasonable as at any first-class hotel in the City. The rooms are large and airy, with a splendid outlook. The location is most desirable and now quite accessible to the business part of the City, as well as to all the railroads leading to the North and South, East and West. The Grand Central Depot can be reached in five minutes by the Madison avenue cars, while the railroads and steam-ship lines leading from the lower part of the City can be reached in thirty minutes by taking the Elevated Railroad from Fiftieth Street Station, to which guests of this house are conveyed free of charge.

Passengers arriving by rail from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and further South, as well as by the Erie Railway from the West, may have their baggage checked on the train for the Buckingham, and by taking the Elevated Railroad (fare ten cents) from any of the down-town stations to 50th st., will there find a conveyance to carry them to the hotel free of charge. Parties wishing to make arrangements for the balance of the Winter months can do so on very reasonable terms by applying either personally or by letter to the proprietors,

GALE, FULLER & CO.

TIME TABLE.
BUCKINGHAM HOTEL TO BATTERY.
Fifth av. and 50th st.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave the Buckingham	Leave 50th street	Arrive at Liberty street	Time Occupied
7:50 A. M.	7:58 A. M.	8:22 A. M.	32 Min.
8:15 "	8:23 "	8:48 "	33 "
8:50 "	8:58 "	9:23 "	33 "
9:15 "	9:23 "	9:47 "	32 "
9:43 "	9:51 "	10:20 "	37 "
10:00 "	10:09 "	10:38 "	38 "
12:05 P. M.	12:16 P. M.	12:44 P. M.	39 "
3:26 "	3:34 "	4:02 "	36 "
4:35 "	4:46 "	5:14 "	39 "
5:13 "	5:22 "	5:56 "	43 "

GOING NORTH.

Leave Liberty street	Arrive at 50th street	Arrive at the Buckingham	Time Occupied
7:38 A. M.	8:08 A. M.	8:13 A. M.	35 Min.
8:12 "	8:33 "	8:40 "	28 "
8:38 "	9:08 "	9:13 "	35 "
9:13 "	9:33 "	9:40 "	27 "
9:53 "	10:20 "	10:28 "	35 "
11:58 "	12:26 P. M.	12:34 P. M.	36 "
3:16 P. M.	3:44 "	3:52 "	36 "
3:33 "	4:02 "	4:10 "	37 "
3:51 "	4:20 "	4:28 "	37 "
4:28 "	4:56 "	5:05 "	37 "
5:04 "	5:32 "	5:40 "	36 "
5:22 "	5:50 "	5:58 "	36 "

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES
will be held at the
HIPPODROME BUILDING,
Madison and 4th avs., 26th and 27th sts.,
in connection with the labors of
Mr. D. L. MOODY and Mr. IRA D. SANKEY.
NOON MEETINGS
every day, except Sunday. Entrance on 4th av. Doors open at 11:30, and close at 12 o'clock.
EVERY EVENING,
(Saturday and Sunday excepted,) for the general public, at 8 o'clock. Entrance on Madison av.
OVERFLOW MEETING
at 8 o'clock. Entrance on 4th av.
For YOUNG MEN ONLY,
every night, except Saturday, at 9 o'clock. Entrance on 4th av.
SUNDAY—For CHRISTIAN WORKERS. Entrance on Madison av.; 8 to 8:45 o'clock A. M. (Admission by ticket.)
For WOMEN ONLY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For MEN ONLY, at 8 o'clock P. M.
Doors open ONE-HALF HOUR before each service.
Admission to all the meetings free—without ticket—Sunday morning excepted.
The expenses of these meetings are large, and must be defrayed by private subscription. Contributions can be sent to J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Esq., Treasurer, No. 23 Wall st.
SAMUEL THORNE,
Chairman Com. of Arrangements.
W. E. DODGE, Chairman General Committee.
NATHAN BISHOP, Chairman Ex. Committee.

ART SALE THIS EVENING.

AT THE ART ROOMS, No. 817 BROADWAY, AND ON EXHIBITION UNTIL 5 P. M. THIS DAY.

OIL AND WATER COLOR PAINTINGS.

Very Choice Examples of Celebrated Artists.

THIS EVENING will be sold these fine pictures: A. F. Tait—"Morning." "The Protector;" Kindler—"On the Watch;" Garcia—"Perfectly Sober;" Herzog—"Norwegian Lake;" Carl Webb—"The Forced Surrender;" Quaglio—"Bavarian Inn;" J. C. Thom, "Winter." Meeselager—"Old and Young Eyes;" De Boucherville—"Watering Plants;" A. T. Bricher—"Spring;" Fay—"Halt by the Wayside;" Oppenheim—"Caught in the Act;" Pradilla—"The Surprise;" and "The Duel." Also, by Sains, Galofre, Lambdin, Doughty, Tiffany, Sala, De Vos, Lasalle, T. L. Smith, A Parton, and nearly one hundred others.

Sale without reserve or limitation.
THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 12, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 12 M. for Europe, per steamer Montana, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY at 11 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Parthia, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Wieland, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY at 4 A. M. for England, Wales, Ireland, and France, per steamer Celtic, via Queenstown; and at 4 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steamer California, via Glasgow; and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Donau, via Southampton and Bremen.
Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, &c., leave San Francisco March 1.
Mails for China, Japan, &c., leave San Francisco March 1.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Meeting THIS EVENING in the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d st.
The lesson for Feb. 13, "Saul and His Sons Slain," will be taught by Rev. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D., Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Harlem, and an address will be delivered by Rev. L. G. BARRETT, Pastor of Berean Baptist Church.
WM. PHELPS, President.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) Two pamphlets, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, ASAHEL, MADE OF GOD, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, N. Y.

PRIVATE LIBRARY.

Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, a PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising a very choice COLLECTION of WORKS in the various departments of LITERATURE. Fine ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, VOYAGES and TRAVELS, WORKS on SPORTING, &c., &c., to be sold by auction FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 11 and 12, commencing at 8 o'clock.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

AMERICANA.

Library of F. I. Illsley, Esq., of Newark, N. J., comprising a large collection of EARLY PRINTED BOOKS, AMERICAN ALMANACS, PAMPHLETS, OLD NEWSPAPERS, &c., many very RARE AND VALUABLE. The whole now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall sale-rooms, to be sold THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, Feb. 10 and 11, at 3:30 o'clock.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

$10,000 CLAIMS IN FIRST THIRTY DAYS OF 1876

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N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MR. HAMERTON'S WORKS.

The style of this writer is a truly admirable one light and picturesque, without being shallow, and dealing with all subjects in a charming way. Whenever our readers see or hear of one of Mr. Hamerton's books, we advise them to read it.—*Springfield Republican.*

ROUND MY HOUSE. Notes of Rural Life in France in Peace and War. Square 12mo. Price, $2. (Just ready.)

We know of no book worthy to be compared with this in point of judiciousness, accuracy, and fullness of information about the character and life of provincial France. It is sprightly and full of anecdote, and written with an easy grace that is very charming.—*The (Boston) Literary World.*

Uniform with the above, price $2 each:
THE INTELLECTUAL LIFE.
THOUGHTS ABOUT ART.
CHAPTERS ON ANIMALS. With Twenty Illustrations by J. Veyrasset and Karl Bodmer.
ETCHING AND ETCHERS. Illustrated with Etchings printed in Paris under the supervision of Mr. Hamerton. A new, revised, and enlarged edition. 8vo. Cloth, gilt, and black. Price, $7 50.
A PAINTER'S CAMP. New edition, in one vol. 16mo. Price, $1 50.
HARRY BLOUNT. Passages in a Boy's Life on Land and Sea. 16mo. Price, $1 50.

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Boston.

THE NEW-YORK HERALD ALMANAC AND FINANCIAL, COMMERCIAL, AND POLITICAL REGISTER.
1876.

Now ready. Its valuable specialties—an important feature of the work—are extended, and comprise additional points of interest to all classes.
The financial tables and commercial statistics have made THE HERALD ALMANAC a standard work in all the monetary centres of the United States.
The political record, complete, perfect, and authentic. The election returns of 1875 are the most reliable ever published, presenting the result of the vote in every county in the Union where elections were held with the most important comparative vote of previous years. These returns will cause THE HERALD ALMANAC OF 1876 to be referred to as the "Ready Political Reckoner" in the great Presidential campaign now pending.
Among its contents will be found the formation of the Cabinet, the Supreme Court of the United States, and the various departments of the Government, the Senate and Legislature of the United States, with standing committees of both Houses, United States Legations and Consuls, Foreign Legations and Consuls to the United States; table showing the rates of postage to foreign countries; also the time of closing the mails at New-York Post Office.
Its Astronomical, Meteorological, and Chronological Tables are specially reported for the HERALD ALMANAC.
THE ISSUE FOR 1876
Will be found of special interest to all engaged in commerce—to the shipping community and the mariner.
The private signals of the New-York Yacht Club will be found in the present issue.
The score of the Great Dollymount International Contest is presented by diagrams.
THE HERALD ALMANAC FOR 1876
will be found the completest work of the kind ever published.
Price, 25 cents. Mailed to all parts of the United States, 30 cents. Sold by all news dealers. Address HERALD ALMANAC, New-York City.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:

MABEL MARTIN.

A HAVEST IDYL. By JOHN G. WHITTIER. Popular Edition. Twenty-one Illustrations. 16mo. $1 50.
A very tasteful and desirable edition of the most popular holiday poem of Christmas just past. It includes several of the most attractive pictures by Miss Hallock and Mr. Moran, which caused the Holiday edition to be pronounced "the finest gift-book ever produced in America."

VEST-POCKET SERIES.

Vol. 5. ENOCH ARDEN. By ALFRED TENNYSON. Illustrated. Flexible cloth, 50 cents.
Vol. 6. A DAY'S PLEASURE. By W. D. HOWELLS. Illustrated. Flexible cloth, 50 cents.
The handy little volumes of the "Vest-Pocket Series"—Whittier's "Snow-Bound," Longfellow's "Evangeline," and two brochures of Emerson's select essays—have been received with peculiar favor, as "combining in a remarkable degree the choicest literature with compactness, legibility, and a dainty grace altogether attractive."
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JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., No. 713 Broadway, New-York, Special Agents for J. R. O. & Co.'s publications.

POLITICAL.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold their regular monthly meeting THIS EVENING at head-quarters, No. 352 West 35th st., at 8 o'clock.
HENRY G. LEASK, President.
BENJAMIN F. ANDERSON, Secretary.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1876.

Trade in horned Cattle on this forenoon was slow, still prices suffered no further reduction and the herds on hand were nearly all sold off at noon; quality ranged from poor to good, being generally coarse. At Sixtieth Street Yards prices ranged from 9¼c.@12¾c. ꝑ ℔., weights 6 cwt. to 8½ cwt. At Harsimus Cove sales were effected from 9c.@12¼c. ꝑ ℔., weights 6 cwt. to 9 cwt. From 55 to 58 ℔. has been allowed net. Milch Cows, quality being inferior, were slow of sale at low rates, same being $30@$55 ꝑ head, Calves included. Veals and Calves slow on a small trade; quotations not changed since Monday last. Sheep sold generally in large lots at 5¼c.@7c. ꝑ ℔. Lambs not quoted. Live Hogs sold at 8⅜c. ꝑ ℔. City Dressed at 9⅝c.@10¼c. ꝑ ℔., trade being small and slow.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 68 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ꝑ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 119 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ꝑ ℔., with 75c. off ꝑ head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 15 coarse Illinois Steers at 10½c. ꝑ ℔., weight 8¼ cwt.; 33 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ꝑ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 30 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12¾c. ꝑ ℔., weight 8½ cwt.; 26 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ꝑ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman, 53 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ꝑ ℔., scant, weight 7¼ cwt. W. Siegel sold for self 38 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ꝑ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 34 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ꝑ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ꝑ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. S. W. Sherman sold for S. W. Allerton 17 poor Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ꝑ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 81 poor Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ꝑ ℔., weights 6¼ to 7 cwt.; 33 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ꝑ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. Hume & Elliott sold 4 Veals, weight 130 ℔. ꝑ head, at 10½c. ꝑ ℔.; 2 Veals, weight 160 ℔. ꝑ head, at 11c. ꝑ ℔.; 188 Ohio Sheep, weight 14,670 ℔., at 5¼c. ꝑ ℔.; 387 Ohio Sheep, weight 29,140 ℔., at 5¾c. ꝑ ℔.; 176 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,340 ℔., at 6⅛c. ꝑ ℔.; 169 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,440 ℔., at 6⅝c. ꝑ ℔.; 44 Ohio Sheep, weight 4,870 ℔., at 7c. ꝑ ℔.

At Fortieth Street Hog Yards.—T. H. Reid sold 250 Ohio Hogs, live weight 193 ℔. scant ꝑ head, at 8⅜c.

At Harsimus Cove.—Coney & McPherson sold for Foster & Keith 28 Kentucky Oxen at 9½c.@12½c. ꝑ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; for Trusdell & Co., 16 Ohio Cows, Steers, and Oxen, mixed, at 10¼c. ꝑ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. D. Waixel sold for Morris & Waixels, 40 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ꝑ ℔., weights 7 cwt. strong, to 7¼ cwt.; 47 Illinois Steers, terms not obtained. M. Lonterbach sold for Morris & Waixels, 32 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ꝑ ℔., with $1 on ꝑ head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 15 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ꝑ ℔., with 50c. off ꝑ head, weight 7¼ cwt.; 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ꝑ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; for Klopfer & Co., 18 rough Missouri Steers at 9¾c. ꝑ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 33 generally fair Missouri Steers at 10¾c.@11c. ꝑ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold for Morris & Waixels 51 poor Illinois Steers at 9c. ꝑ ℔., weight 6 cwt. F. Samuels sold for A. Vogel 64 rough Iowa Steers at 9¾c. ꝑ ℔., weight 6½ cwt., scant; held on sale, 18 Iowa Steers; sold for Morris & Waixels, 18 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ꝑ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 1 Illinois Bull at 5⅜c. ꝑ ℔., coarse but fat, gross weight 1,300 ℔.; 25 coarse Illinois Steers at 10½c. ꝑ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Klopfer & Co., 34 Missouri Oxen and Steers, mixed, at 9c.@9½c. ꝑ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 85 Missouri Steers, from common to fair, from 10¼c.@11¼c. ꝑ ℔., weights 6½ to 7¼ cwt.; 16 common Missouri Steers at 10½c. ꝑ ℔., weight 7 cwt., scant; for Heirsh & Meyer, 31 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12¾c. ꝑ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 148 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11¼c. ꝑ ℔., weight 7 cwt. Kase & Pidcock sold 633 Ohio Sheep, weight 59,940 ℔., at 6¼c. ꝑ ℔. Judd & Buckingham sold 176 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,400 ℔., at 5⅜c. ꝑ ℔.; 806 Ohio Sheep, weight 87,020 ℔., at 5½c. ꝑ ℔.; 569 Ohio Sheep, weight 50,990 ℔., at 5⅞c. ꝑ ℔.; 170 Ohio Sheep, weight 14,520 ℔., at 6c. ꝑ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Sixtieth Street Yards—796 head of horned Cattle, 205 Veals and Calves, 2,184 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Forty-eight Street Sheep Market—376 Sheep and Lambs, 49 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards—4,348 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Harsimus Cove—883 head of horned Cattle, 3,149 Sheep and Lambs, 1,471 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Feb. 9.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 816 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 6,188 head, or 364 cars, of which 202 cars were through consignments, balance on sale here, against 457 cars for the same time last week, (a difference in the receipts for the week thus far, of 93 cars less,) and 485 cars for the same week last year; the market to-day continues very dull and slow, country butchers not buying as heavily as usual, and but a comparatively few loads sold to Eastern dealers; prices are full ¼c. weaker than the opening rates; dealers are generally shipping their unsold stock; 38 cars only were disposed of; sales of Indiana Steers, averaging 1,142 ℔., at $4 75; Illinois Steers, averaging 1,142, 1,204, to 1,387 ℔., at $4 85@$5 20@$5 35; Missouri Steers, averaging 1,229 to 1,305 ℔., at $5 15@$5 60; Michigan Steers, averaging 1,123 ℔., at $4; Oxen, averaging 1,429 to 1,800 ℔., at $4 37½; averaging 1,337 ℔., at $4 25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 3,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 19,800 head, against 17,200 head for the same time last week, and 13,200 head for the same week last year; the market to-day was dull and dragging; only 1,800 head were disposed of since our last report; the prices of the best grades are a shade off, while medium and common lots are full ¼c. less than the opening prices of last week; about 20 cars remain in the yards unsold; sales of Indiana Sheep, averaging 70 ℔., at $4 75; 89 to 94 ℔. at $5; 90 to 97 ℔. at $5 30; Ohio Sheep, averaging 89 ℔., at $5 20; 93 ℔. at $5 60; 104 ℔. at $5 70; Michigan Sheep, averaging 81 ℔., at $4 75; 87, 91, and 95 ℔. at $5 75. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,200 head, against 7,100 head for the same time last week, and 7,100 head for the same week last year; the market opened dull and dragging, with a fair quality offering, but a light demand; sales of only 5 cars of Yorkers at $7 75@$7 90, for light lots to best offerings; no heavy Hogs of good quality in the market and no demand; a few lots of medium grades and mixed lots remain unsold; the best were offered at $7 50@$7 75, about 4 cars remaining unsold.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000 head; medium to good Heavy, about ¼c. lower; pens full and no buyers; other grades weak; Sales—Butchers, $2@$3 50; Stockers, $3@$3 95; medium to good fat, $4@$4 50; choice fat, $4 75@$5 25; Shipments, 1,700 head. Official receipts yesterday, 6,462 head. Hogs—Receipts, 21,000 head; market dull and 5c.@10c. lower all around; extreme range, $7 40@$8; Packing sold at $7 60@$7 80; Bacon at $7 60@$7 65; Shippers at $7 80@$8. Shipments—1,420 head. Sheep—Receipts, 2,300 head; market quiet and nearly nominal.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 9.—Cotton—Demand fair; Middling, 12⅜c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅞c.; net receipts, 6,776 bales; gross, 7,138 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 9,422 bales; to the Continent, 1,882 bales; coastwise, 1,424 bales; sales, 11,800 bales; stock, 392,682 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 9.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 1,127 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,150 bales; coastwise, 782 bales; sales, 1,922 bales; stock, 71,671 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 9.—Cotton easy; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 10½c.@10¾c.; net receipts, 894 bales; exports coastwise, 100 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 60,828 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 9—12:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 3½@3¾ ꝑ cent. United States Bonds, 1867s, 109½; 10-40s, 108¼. Erie Railway shares, 15½.

1 P. M.—New-York Central buoyant at 103.

4:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares preferred, 31.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 9.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 101¾.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—Exchange on London, 25f. 15½c. for short sight. Rentes, 67f. 22½c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull; Middling Uplands, 6 7-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6¾d. Sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts 13,900 bales, of which 6,800 bales were American. Cotton to arrive 1-32d. cheaper. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, February delivery, at 6 5-16d.; do. do., April and May delivery, at 6⅜d.; do. do., June and July delivery, at 6½d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Cotton to arrive partially 1-16d. cheaper on the day. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, at 6 7-16d. Provisions—Pork, 82s. ꝑ bbl. for Mess.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,600 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February and March, (per sail,) at 6 7-16d.; do. do., shipped March and April, at 6½d. Provisions—Tallow, 45s. ꝑ cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 9—5 P. M.—Tallow, 46s. 6d. ꝑ cwt.

Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 48s. 6d. Common Rosin, 5s.@5s. 3d. Turpentine, 24s. 6d.@24s. 9d. ꝑ cwt.

HAVANA, Feb. 9.—Spanish Gold, 212. Exchange dull. Sugar quiet and weak.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Feb. 9, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, James J. Thompson, Esq., Referee, William Kennelly sold one three-story and basement brick house, with lot 19.6 by 74, No. 221 East Forty-ninth street, north side, 239 feet east of Third avenue, for $9,900, to William Hays, plaintiff in the legal action. Also, a similar sale, by the same auctioneer, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, disposed of one four-story and basement brick house, with lease of lot 20 by 99.10, in East Sixty-third street, south side, 110 feet west of Third avenue, for $5,000, to Jane A. Townsend, plaintiff. The lease is dated May 1, 1868; term, twenty years, with privilege of two renewals; ground rent, $200 per annum.

Under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, R. V. Harnett sold one two-story and attic brick house, with lot 24 by 77.3, on Henry street, north side, between Scammell and Grand streets, for $9,000, to Martha Stanisah, second mortgagee. Also, a similar sale, by the same auctioneer, Payson Merrill, Esq., Referee, of a one-third interest in the three-story brick store, with lease of lot 18.5 by 89, No. 57 John street, north side, 62.7 feet east of Dutch street, for $500, to Z. T. Flecther, plaintiff in the legal action. The lease is dated May 1, 1874; term, twenty-one years; ground rent, $1,200 per annum.

George H. Scott, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, John Lindley, Esq., Referee, disposed of one four-story and basement brick house, with lot 26.6 by 115, on Fourth avenue, east side, 28 feet north of Seventeenth street, and one-fourth interest in lot, 10 by 131, on East Seventeenth street, north side, 115 feet east of Fourth avenue, for $41,855, to John N. Pinkney.

The following legal auction notice was adjourned: Sale by A. H. Muller & Son of two lots on East Fifty-fourth street, west of First avenue, to March 3.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day, at the Exchange, the following sales are noticed to take place, with the exception of the last mentioned:

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court partition sale, Charles B. Caldwell, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick store, with lot 24.11 by 100.4, No. 27 Ferry street, north side, 49 feet east of Jacob street; also, one five-story brick store, with lot 19.5 by 50, No. 4 Jacob street, east side, 79.7 feet north of Ferry street, and one five-story brick store, with lot 19.5 by 76.2, No. 6 Jacob street, adjoining above. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles P. Latting, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 19 by 102.2, on East Eighty-sixth street, south side, 247 feet west of Third avenue; also, a building, with plot 34 by 102.2, on the same street, adjoining.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. C. Barlow, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 19.10 by 45, No. 725 Third avenue, east side, 40 feet north of Forty-fifth street. Also, similar sale, A. T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 102.2, No. 224 East Eightieth street, south side, 300 feet east of Third avenue. Also, similar sale, C. H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 100 by 150, on Washington avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Fletcher street, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the three-story marble-front house, with lot 25 by 137.6, No. 714 Broadway, east side, between Fourth street and Astor place, and directly opposite Washington place. Also, similar sale of five three-story brick stores and dwellings, with lots each 20 by 100, on Ninth avenue, south-east corner of Forty-fourth street.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 25 by 98.9, on West Forty-first street, north side, 200 feet east of Eighth avenue, and one house, with lot 24.8 by 98.9, on West Forty-second street, south side, 200.4 feet east of Eighth avenue.

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of a house, with plot 78 by 150, on Fourth avenue, east side, 53 feet north of Eighteenth street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 90, on West Thirty-eighth street, south side, 200 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By E. Hall, at Carpenter's Hotel, Morrisania, at 12 M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, of a house, with lot 25 by 100, on East One Hundred and Forty-fourth street, north side, 129.5 feet east of Third avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9.

NEW-YORK.

By William Kennelly.

1 3-story and basement brick house, with lot, No. 221 East 49th st., n. s., 239 ft. e. of 3d av., lot 19.6x74	$9,900
1 4-story and basement brick house, with lease of lot, East 63d st., s. s., 110 ft. w. of 3d av., lot 20x99.10. The lease is dated May 1, 1868; term of 20 years; ground rent, $200 per annum	5,000

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 2-story and attic brick house, with lot, Henry st., n. s., between Scammel and Grand sts., lot 24x77.3	$9,000
One-third interest in the 3-story brick store, with lease of lot, No. 57 John st., n. s., 62.7 ft. e. of Dutch st., lot 18.5x89. The lease is dated May 1, 1874; term of 21 years; ground rent, $1,200 per annum	500

By George H. Scott.

1 4-story and basement brick house, with lot, 4th av., e. s., 28 ft. n. of 17th st., lot 26.6x115, and one-fourth interest in the lot, East 17th st., n. s., 115 ft. e. of 4th av., 10x131	$41,855

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Feb. 8.

1st av., n. w. s., 26 ft. n. e. of lot No. 44, 63x100.6 to Devoe st. by irregular, 24th Ward; William T. Ackerson and wife to Richard H. Greene	....
137th st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Boulevard, 75x199.6 to 136th st.; Angela M. Devlin and husband to Anna Ottenodorfer	$18,000
145th st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Willis av., 25x100, 23d Ward; Henry Finger and wife to Alfred Wolfrath	3,000
West Broadway, No. 87, e. s., 62.5 ft. n. of Leonard st., 34.6x18; also, Frankfort st., No. 80, n. s., 20.4 e. of Cliff st., 19.8x42.11; Walter B. Lawrence and wife to Mary B. Mitchell	nom.
Rivington st., 22.1 ft. w. of Allen st., 22x75, leasehold; Henry Morris to Nicholas Morris	4,500
Broadway, e. s., 225x635x irregular, 24th Ward; Lewin W. Walker to Thomas G. Walker	nom.
Broadway, e. s., x irregular, 24th Ward; same to same	nom.
Harlem Railroad, n. w. s., to Millbrook, 214x25 x irregular, 24th Ward; Ernest Hall, Referee, to Benjamin T. Hoogland	201
120th st., n. s., 133.4 ft. w. of 1st av., 16.8x100.11; Thomas H. Landon, Referee, to Ann E. Prophet	7,000
79th st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x102.2; Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Referee, to John G. Payntar	1,000
106th st., s. s., 330 ft. w. of 4th av., 50x100.11; Henry W. Kennedy, Referee, to William E. Chrisolm and others, Trustees	7,800
63d st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 5th av., 50x100.5; James H. Watson and wife to James H. Goodby	27,000
Lexington av., n. w. corner 65th st., 20.5x70; Moses Ehrenreich and wife to Berman Ehrenreich	26,000
61st st., n. s., 173 ft. e. of 3d av., 18x100.5; Alfred Bussell and others to Mary Warren	16,125
63d st., n. s., 370 ft. w. of 9th av., 20x100.5; Electa C. Osborne to John H. Johnston	nom.
79th st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x102.2; John G. Payntar to Patrick Dixon	17,000
27th st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of 6th av., 20x98.9; (½ part of;) Jeremiah Pangburn to Emmor K. Adams	4,000

LEASES RECORDED.

2d av., s. w. corner 100th st., 4 years 9 months; Thomas Monaghan to Thomas Flynn	200
Yonkers, 3 acres, 24th ward, 10 years; Jerome Park Improvement Co. to James G. Bennett	100
Chatham, s. w. corner Doyer, 5 years; William R. Foster to Charles Busch	2,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NO. 45 EAST 25TH ST.—THE ELEGANT first-class dwelling and lot No. 45 East 25th st., north side, just east of Madison av.; house is four stories and basement, brown stone, high stoop, 25x60 feet, with independent walls; is in perfect order throughout, very substantially built, and frescoed on first and second floors; contains handsome mantels, rosewood doors, and all the modern conveniences; lot 25x98.9; sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS

NUMEROUS APPLICATIONS are daily made at our offices for the purchase and leasing of furnished and unfurnished houses. Owners should send in descriptions as early as convenient.
CLARKSON & CHANDLER,
1 Pine st. and 956 Broadway, corner 23d st.

BROADWAY AND 38TH ST.—TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS—To lease for a term of years, this magnificent plot of Broadway property, on the north-east corner of 38th st., 100 feet front by 140 feet deep. The prominent position of this property, warrants immediately, permanent, and substantial improvements. For terms, inquire of JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NO. 18 EAST 40TH ST.—THIS EXTRA large and first-class brown-stone house, between 5th and Madison avs.; house 30x70 feet; lot full depth; a more substantial, well-built house cannot be found, and its locality unsurpassed; it is now offered at a great bargain. Further details and permits apply to JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FIFTY-SECOND ST., NEAR BROADWAY, the Albany, Newport, and Saratoga apartment houses.—Elegant, superbly located and frescoed full-size four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, built by day's work by present owner; going abroad; only $39,000; easy terms; a bargain. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

A.—23D ST., NO. 126, ONLY NINE DOORS from Booth's Theatre and Masonic Hall.—Valuable four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 26x60, lot 100 feet, for sale at a bargain. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TWENTIETH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—For sale, a 25-foot four-story house, recently put in thorough order; was built by the owner and has every convenience.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Nos. 24 and 28 West 56th st.; new houses, very desirable. Inquire on the premises.

A PROMINENT CORNER ON 3D AV. FOR sale; the south-east corner of 3d av. and 34th st., 44.6 ft. on 3d av. by 80 feet on 34th st. For price, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF VERY DESIRABLE first-class dwelling-houses on 5th and Madison avs. and cross streets. HOLLISTER & MARIE, 4 Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water-front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.
Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

$1,600 FOR HOUSE AND LOT; EIGHT rooms; $1,200 mortgage. No. 510 Quincy st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS.—Eighty acres of land, principally high ground, and partly meadow, (improvements of little value;) a favorable opportunity for any institution to secure a plot of ground on the East River above the Bronx; it is unexceptionably healthy, either for a country-seat or public buildings; water rights included. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THREE FINE SUBURBAN RESIdences, with extra good improvements; six to twenty acres of land with each, and an abundance of fruit; also two first-class farms of 100 acres each, from one to four miles from Ithaca, N. Y.; our fine graded public schools, with Cornell University, afford rare educational advantages. Address W. W. AYERS, Ithaca, N. Y.

ARLINGTON HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION of Arlington, N. J., have a few choice lots for sale; now is the time to purchase; terms easy. For particulars call from 10 A. M. to 12 M., at their office, No. 157 Broadway, or at Arlington, only forty-five minutes from City Hall, via Montclair Railroad.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

TO RENT—LOW, AT SOUTHPORT, CONN., ON New-York and New-Haven Railroad, a house, with large barn and three acres of land; house has all modern improvements. For particulars address A. WILSON, No. 33 West 51st st., New-York.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A FINE RESIdence at Tarrytown; eight acres; good house, stable, fine fruit, unsurpassed views; for sale cheap. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY)—INCLUDING Llwellyn Park, Brick Church, Montrose, and Mountain Side; desirable properties for rent, sale, and exchange. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY:

NO. 714 BROADWAY,
SOUTH-EAST CORNER 9TH AV. AND 44TH ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

BROADWAY.—The three-story marble-front house and lot No. 714 Broadway, east-side, between 4th st. and Astor place, and opposite Washington place, lot 25x137 feet 6 inches.

NINTH AVENUE.—The 5 3-story brick stores (with dwellings,) and lots east side 9th av., commencing on south-east corner of 44th st., each 20x100 feet. (To be sold together.)

Maps at office of Auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF EIGHT DWELLINGS on East 110th st., near 3d av.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 15, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, sale by order of Executors of Timothy G. Churchill, deceased,

EAST 110TH ST.—The eight three-story, basement and sub-cellar, brick, high-stoop dwellings and lots, Nos. 229, 231, 233, 235, 239, 241, 249, and 251 East 110th st., north side, 100 feet west of 2d av. Houses are each 16.8x40 and 45, in fair order, contain all the modern conveniences, hot and cold water, bath-rooms, water-closets, etc. Rented until May 1, 1876. Five of the above houses are mortgaged to the Equitable Life Assurance Society, at $4,500 each; and three are mortgaged to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, at $4,000 each. Possession May 1, 1876.

For maps and full particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED FOR SALE.—I HAVE received during the past week several orders to purchase different kinds of dwelling houses, of various sizes and prices, situated between Madison and 7th avs., varying from $20,000 to $60,000 each. Will owners who desire to sell please furnish me with all particulars. JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

WANTED—A NEATLY-FURNISHED HOUSE, small, between 34th and 50th sts., line of 6th and 7th avs.; desirable and responsible applicant; rent not above $135 per month; good opportunity for parties going to Europe. Address IMPORTER, Box No. 3,926 New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE HOUSE ON 14TH ST., beautifully furnished, to gentleman and wife, (a party without children,) where the owner, (a widow,) can have accommodations in same; rent very low to responsible and careful tenants; strictest reference will be required as to the care and management of said house. Address for one week. CHARLES S. MERRITT, Box No. 1,385 Post Office, New-York.

A PROMINENT 5TH AV. CORNER, BELOW and near 23d st., to lease for five years; four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, with stable in rear; lot 25x100; rent, $7,000 per annum; suitable for business, club purposes, or private residence; to rent unfurnished or partially furnished. Can only be seen by permit from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, nine rooms; house 20x32; hot and cold water, bath, water-closet, and stationary wash-tubs; house newly painted and in perfect order; fifteen minutes from Hamilton Ferry. Will be leased to a first-class party at $30 per month. Call or address T. S. ATWATER, No. 33 Pearl st.

FOR RENT OR SALE—THAT NICE FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 314 West 58th st.; easy access to Elevated Railroad; low rent. Apply to C. C. FOWLER, No. 26 Union square.

TO LET, NEAR FORT WASHINGTON—A delightful residence on high ground, well shaded; stables, two and a half acres, variety of fruit; rent low. Apply to E. M. HURRY, No. 49 West 31st st.

TO LET—AT NO. 121 EAST 53D ST., FOUR ROOMS on second floor, in excellent order, with improvements; rent, $22, to a small genteel family of adults only. See owner on premises; no bill up.

FURNISHED HOUSES.—A FULLY FURNISHED three-story house in 36th st., $200 per month.
HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE "ASTOR" HOUSES IN 33d st., between 5th av. and Broadway, furnished or unfurnished. Address Post Office Box No. 4,601.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

OFFICES TO LET,
WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION,
SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
No. 4 WALL ST.,
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 68, 69, 71, 73, 78, AND 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW ST.,
Nos. 17, 19, 21, AND 38 BROAD ST.,
Nos. 55 AND 57 EXCHANGE PLACE,
ALL NEAR WALL ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
No. 6 BROAD ST.

STORE AND BASEMENT,
50x200 feet,
On BROADWAY, near Prince st., running through to Mercer st. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OFFICES, NO. 115 Broadway, and one on the rear; also some on third floor, front, and one rear; two elevators.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

BROADWAY AND 49TH ST.—TO LET OR LEASE.—The large store and dwelling on the north-west corner, either separately or together. Apply to JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET, BETWEEN 18th and 19th sts.; large and very desirable. Apply, before 9 A. M. or after 5 P. M., to T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 15 East 35th st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

INSTRUCTION.

$3—WRITING, MONTHLY; BOOK-KEEPing, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, $5 each, quarterly; backward persons and foreigners taught privately; ladies qualified as book-keepers. PAINE, No. 62 Bowery.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Healthful, homelike; a school for earnest work. Spring session opens Feb. 16. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts. Second session commences TUESDAY, Feb. 2.

TEACHERS.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE,) SUPPLIES families with governesses and tutors, visiting or resident; information given gratuitously of teachers, of the languages, music, and drawing; also good schools. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

FAMILIES, SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES promptly supplied with accomplished teachers. No charge for introducing. Pupils directed. *Teachers* state qualifications and references. Established 1857. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway.

MOTHERS DESIRING ACCOMPLISHED governesses for their daughters, can find them through Amer. School Institute, No. 14 Bond st.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

MISS C. HANDY, TEACHER OF ARTICULATION to Deaf Mutes by the Invisible Speech method. No. 86 Irving place.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM

is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from pure cream.

Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and almost equal those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are thus enabled to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious.

72 Cents per Dozen, or 50 Cents per Quart.
DEPOTS, NO. 305 4TH AV. AND NO. 1,264 BROADWAY.

J. FUSSELL & SONS' ICE CREAM,
No. 12 BIBLE HOUSE, opposite Cooper Institute.
Special attention to out of town orders.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP TO CLOSE OUT THE concern, five years lease, fixtures and furniture, all new, and good will of restaurant, No. 23 Park place and No. 20 Murray st. Inquire immediately as above. B. F. STILES.

A RELIABLE MAN WANTED TO PURCHASE the stock, fixtures, &c., of a retiring partner in a first-class mercantile business fifteen years established; goods sold for cash; about $2,500 required. ISAAC A. BIGGS, No. 5 Dey st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS.—250 ENTIRELY new designs marble, slate, and wood mantels; manufacturers iron cresting, stable fixtures, fence, grates, weather vanes, &c., wholesale and retail. Send for catalogues, No. 73 Hudson st., opposite Worth st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

WANTED—TO BUY A PAIR OF CLOSE-MATCHED horses, not under fifteen and one-half hands high, nor younger than seven years; must be sound, kind, gentle, and show full mile in three minutes to pole. Address, stating lowest cash price and full description, L. W. A., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO LET—A STABLE ON CENTRAL AV., NEAR Judge Smith's; bulkhead, vacant lots, and buildings foot of Gansevoort st., suitable for any purpose.
G. B. LAWTON, No. 422 West st.

A COUPE AND ONE CLARENCE, NEARLY new, used by a private family going South; to be seen at M. CURLEY'S, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S
First-class and Reliable Servants' Office,
Corner 11th st. and 6th av.,
ESTABLISHED 1853.
RESPECTABLE SERVANTS FOR EVERY CAPACITY
Waiting now for situations for City or country.

A PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU for families, hotels, and others to get good, reliable servants of all kinds. No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAR-WOMAN.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes work by the day to wash, iron, and do house-cleaning; good reference. Call at 165 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS—TO Assist Washing and Ironing.—By a Welsh Protestant young woman; very neat and respectable, and recommended by best City families as a very good chamber-maid and waitress, and an excellent washer and ironer; willing and obliging, and a desirable person; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN American Protestant young girl who understands her duties thoroughly; is quick and tidy and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; has the best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH girl, with excellent reference, as chamber-maid and seamstress; runs different machines, and is neat, competent, and obliging; perfectly willing to be useful, and to go out of the City if desired. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS thorough chamber-maid; well trained in the City; will do some fine washing; is neat, plain, and agreeable. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl as chamber-maid and to do sewing, or will take care of children and assist with waiting; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 238 East 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good reference. Address M. M., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of plain sewing; five years' reference; will go in the country. Call at No. 654 2d av., near 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do cooking in a small family; good references. Apply for two days at 855 2d av., between 46th and 47th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant woman as chamber-maid and waitress; best of City reference. Call from 9 to 12 at the Church of Our Saviour, near 39th st. and 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTAble young American girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is very neat and tidy, of kind disposition, and very willing and obliging. Call at Morison's reliable Servants' Office, corner 11th st. and 6th av.; notice name and address.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamber-work and sewing, or would assist with growing children; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is very neat and willing; two years' reference from last place. Call or address No. 364 West 17th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid or waitress; has five years' reference from last place. Address E. W., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl to do chamber-work and waiting, or to assist with grown children; is neat, willing, and obliging; good City references from last place. Call or address No. 364 West 17th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do chamber-work and light washing; has over two years' excellent reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 237 East 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl to do chamber-work and waiting, or waiting alone; good City reference. Call at No. 306 East 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamber-work and take care of children, and do plain sewing; willing and obliging; two years' City reference. Call at No. 306 East 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy, competent girl with excellent City reference; City or country. Call or address Jane, No. 951 6th av., 2d door above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—AS chamber-maid and waitress in private boarding-house; good City references. Call at 64 East 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A young lady; would like to travel with a private family. Call at No. 35 Rutgers st., third floor front.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY AN American girl as chamber-maid or nurse. Call or address No. 245 West 10th st., corner Hudson st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A FIRST-class public or private cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of French, Spanish, and American cooking; has first-class City references; also young Scotch girl for chamber-work, and assist with washing and waiting, or house-work; willing to assist cook in kitchen. Both seen, for two days, at No. 346 West 37th st., Room No. 11.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two sisters, in one house; good cook, or assist with washing; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or will do the work of a small family between them; both girls competent and obliging; best of references; no objections to the country. Address M. B., Box No. 275, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—By a Scotch young woman; an excellent family cook; meats, pastries, good bread and biscuit baker; understands milk and butter; very good washer and ironer; best testimonials; sober, honest, kind, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE, COMPETENT WOMAN, who is a good cook; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; understands making butter; City or country; best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class family cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c.; also pastry, creams, ices, excellent bread, biscuit, &c., and can furnish unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for H. C.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO VERY GOOD girls, wishing to live in one family; both understand their duty well, and can give satisfaction in a private family where they wish for quiet, reliable, and capable girls. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat and tidy young woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, brown gravies, preserves, desserts, &c., and is a superior laundress; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's, 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT SWEDISH GIRL of twenty-eight; an excellent cook, makes bread, soups, and can do all kinds of good family cooking; is a good washer and ironer; willing to take a place in City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class cook in a private family, hotel, boarding-house, or restaurant; has the very best of City references, and no objection to the country. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, CHAMBER-MAID and Waitress.—Two respectable Protestant girls, one to cook, wash, and iron; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City references. Call at No. 211 West 26th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman to cook, wash, and iron, or go out by the day to work; is a good laundress; City reference. Call, to-day, at No. 241 West 22d street, rear house, fourth floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; IS A SUPErior cook; prefers a boarding-house; highest testimonials; City or country. Apply at Grand Central Employment Agency, No. 65 West 33d st., corner Broadway, up stairs.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; will do the coarse or fine washing in a private family; can give best City references. Address M. K., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT woman, lately back from a visit home, as excellent family cook, baking, &c.; no objection to a first-class boarding-house. Call at No. 449 West 56th st., first floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 505 6th av., between 30th and 31st sts.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist with washing; good reference. Call at No. 141 West 39th st., top floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—BY A REspectable Protestant young woman; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 329 East 12th st.; none need apply but private families.

COOK.—BY A COOK; UNDERSTANDS MEATS, soups, and jellies; prefers a boarding-house; will assist in the washing. Call at No. 423 East 19th st., first floor; take Seventeenth Street cars.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a Protestant woman as cook; understands her business thoroughly; has a young girl, her daughter, as chamber-maid and waitress; they would do the work of a family between them; no objections to a boarding-house or the country. Call at No. 408 East 11th st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two girls, friends, together; one as cook; would assist with washing, if required; the other, as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Call at No. 333 East 59th st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN; A first-class cook; no washing; has the very best City references as an excellent cook; neat, good, and pleasant girl. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A NORWEGIAN YOUNG WOMAN; A superior cook in all branches; has the best City references as an economical, clean, and thorough cook. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook; would assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 332 21st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; CAN COOK all kinds of American cooking; willing to go in a private boarding-house; good reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; is an excellent bread and pastry baker; good City reference. Call at No. 427 7th av., between 33d and 34th sts.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO cook, wash, and iron in a private family; is a good baker; best reference. Call at No. 83 Carmine st., in the grocery store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD cook; excellent washer and ironer; private family; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 344 West 26th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English girl as good cook, washer, and ironer; has good City reference. Call or address No. 349 9th av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH COOK IN A PRIVATE family; good references. Address French Cook, Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS French and American cooking, light dessert, and all kind of soups; good City reference. Call at No. 150 West 28th st., first floor, back room.

COOK, &c.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl in a small private family as cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing. Address No. 370 West 30th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman in a plain family as a good plain cook and a first-class fine washer and ironer; City references. Call at No. 410 East 18th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl as cook, washer, and ironer; City reference. Call at No. 150 West 28th st., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a respectable girl as cook, washer, and ironer; City reference. Call at No. 554 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK, washer, and ironer; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 78 9th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; best City reference. Call at No. 13 West 44th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK IN a private family; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 141 West 39th st.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A COLORED woman as cook or laundress, with reference. Address A. R., No. 17 West Houston st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH FIRST-CLASS COOK; either City or country; can furnish first-class City reference. Call at, or address Cook, 89 West 11th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—AS GOOD plain cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; good City references. Call at No. 256 West 47th st.

COOK.—AS COOK AND TO ASSIST WITH WASHing; no objections to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 39 East 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN A PRIVATE family as cook; assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 786 3d av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK with good references of eleven years. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-worker.—By a young woman who is well trained in the above capacity; has good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, WHO gets up dinner parties in all styles; is well recommended. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., French Bureau.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK; good pastry cook; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Address P., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, &c.—BY A young girl as cook, washer, and ironer, or general house-work in a small family. Call for two days at No. 422 West 56th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS AND cloak-maker (cuts and fits in the latest French styles) wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day, or would take work home; has no objection to the country. Call on or address E. C., No. 610 2d av., third floor, front.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker by the day or week; cuts and fits and does all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City reference. Call at No. 259 West 37th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS and cloak maker; cuts, fits, and trims in latest French styles; a few more engagements by day or week; best reference. Address M., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A DRESS-MAKER WOULD like work to go out by the day or week. Call for two days at No. 41 3d av., third bell.

GENERAL WORK.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND girl, with long reference for general work, as cook, washer, and ironer; a good family cook in every branch, and a first-class laundress; understands milk and butter; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSEKEEPER—IN A GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY, by a lady not afraid to work; willing to make herself generally useful; prefers where there are children. Address M. L. G., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, with a little girl, as housekeeper; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' new Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMan, to take charge of a house for a family going abroad; good City reference. Call at No. 421 West 16th st., first flight, front room, for two days.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do house-work, or would cook, wash, and iron; has good reference; splendid laundress. Address K. M., Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING SWEDISH young girl, who is a good cook; makes good bread and biscuit; is also a good washer and ironer; generally useful; has good recommendations; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO SISTERS WISHING to live together in a small family, and do the work between them; can give good City reference. Call at No. 154 West 28th st., third floor, back room, for two days.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH girl in a small private family to do general house-work; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 289 East 17th st., corner Avenue C.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO house-work in private family; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 349 West 30th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general house-work or chamber-work; wages, $10; best references. Call at No. 490 6th av., first floor, back room.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general house-work; good washer and ironer; is capable and trustworthy; City reference. Call for two days at No. 439 West 26th st., top floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman for general house-work; best City references. Apply at No. 348 West 18th st., basement.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S maid, seamstress, and hair-dresser; good references. Address Miss C., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A neat young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries; is also an experienced chamber-maid, and can furnish good City reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has too years' City reference; no objections to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; excellent City reference from former employers. Seen until engaged at No. 153 West 52d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress. Call at No. 406 East 11th st., first flight of stairs.

LAUNDRESS OR WAITRESS.—BY A COLored girl as first-class laundress or first-class waitress; City reference. Call at No. 202 West 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as first-class laundress; has good City reference. Call at No. 469 6th av.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman as maid and seamstress, or would assist with chamber-work if required; best of City reference. Call or address No. 384 9th av.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH GIRL, who is thoroughly competent to take the entire care of an infant; speaks good French; has four years' reference. Can be seen at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT YOUNG INFANT'S NURSE, with over two years' reference; is a thorough, competent nurse and capable of taking a child from its birth. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl as nurse for two or three children, and to do light housework; is very neat and tidy, and willing and obliging. Call at Morison's office, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS INfant's nurse and seamstress; can furnish the best reference. Call or address No. 329 Madison av.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, AGED eighteen, as nurse; would be willing to do plain sewing. Call at No. 164 East 32d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up on the bottle; best City reference. Call at No. 715 6th av., in store.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE; can take the entire charge of a baby or grown children; best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., at No. 34 West 17th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS AN experienced infant's nurse; understands bringing it up by the bottle; unexceptionable City reference given; City or country. Address A. A., Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, SIXteen years old, to care children, or would do any kind of light work; has reference. Can be seen from 10 till 3 at No. 241 West 41st st.; ring third bell.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN to take care of children and do sewing; good home more an object than high wages. Call at No. 315 West 20th st., rear.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; is a good hand sewer; can bring her machine; good City reference. Call or address A. K., No. 130 West 20th st., for two days.

NURSE.—BY A LADY, FOR HER PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse, who has been with her four years. Apply at No. 459 West 21st st., opposite College grounds.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE AS nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Address H. A., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as nurse; will assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 242 West 35th st., rear first floor.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A WOMAN WHO UNderstands cutting and making children's clothing, making over ladies' dresses; can operate on the Willcox & Gibbs' and other machines; wants work by the day or week; terms very moderate. Address Mrs. L., Box 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY A Swedish girl; three years in last place; cuts and fits; sews by hand or machine; will assist with chamber-work; is neat and a good servant. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—BY A GIRL AS seamstress and maid; understands dress-making; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 154 West 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the store.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS seamstress, or seamstress and chamber-maid; five years' City reference. Call or address No. 146 East 30th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day or week as seamstress; can cut and fit, and bring her own machine if required. Call at No. 431 West 40th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO GO OUT by the day or month as family seamstress. Call or address No. 146 East 30th st.

UP-STAIRS WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT young girl in a private family to do up-stairs work; would assist in washing and ironing; two years' reference from last employers. Apply at No. 563 3d av., near 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY PROTESTant young woman as first-class waitress; understands her duties thoroughly; also salads, cleaning silver, &c., and can take a man's place; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS AND REGULAR waitress, with the best of City references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, for three days.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl most anxious to get a place, and willing to do as she is told; has good references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; BEST City reference; can take place of a man and make all kinds of salads. Apply at No. 488 6th av., two flights up, room No. 5.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as competent waitress, or would do chamber-work and sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 319 East 21st st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A competent young person as waitress and chamber-maid; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 341 West 26th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable girl as waitress and chamber-maid in a small private family; three years' City reference. Call at No. 112 East 46th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; three years' City reference. Call for two days at 161 East 31st st.

WASHING, &c.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS wishes one or two more families or gentlemen's washing; 75 cents to $1 25 per dozen; open-air drying; City reference. Call or address Mrs. Bambrick, No. 309 East 35th st.

WASHING, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman some washing at her own home, or will go out by the day; best City references. Call at No. 247 East 30th st., second floor, in the rear.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTFUL COLORED woman, a family's washing; washes very reasonably. Call or address, for two days, M. T., No. 210 West 30th st., in the rear, second floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN gentlemen's and ladies' washing, 75 cents a dozen. Call for two days at No. 319 East 37th st., third flight, front room.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes the washing of a few gentlemen or ladies at her own house, or will go out by the day; best City references. Call at No. 211 East 19th st.

MALES.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, OF ABILITY and integrity, desires a position of trust or agent; can give the best of reference. Address RICHARDS, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

BUTLER OR VALET.—BY A FIRST-CLASS man; has excellent testimonials and will be highly recommended by present and previous employers; age, thirty; wages, $50 per month. Call or address A. Cook, No. 205 East 20th st.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISH BUTLER, WITH good City references from last place; will either go as head butler or single handed. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway.

BUTLER—COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN and wife, as butler, cook, and housekeeper; twenty-three years' testimonials and City references. Call or address C. Weatherill, Mr. Hyde's, 359 West 40th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN AS FIRST-class coachman; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; best of City and country reference; seven years' from last employer. Apply for two days at Mr. Gilbert Sayers' Land Office, No. 397 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man of middle age; temperate and willing; trained to the care and treatment of horses and carriages from his youth; City or country; satisfactory reference. Call or address James, No. 4 East 54th st., in private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS a thorough knowledge of his duties, and of good habits; having excellent references from families in this City and Brooklyn. Call on or address Martin, at factory warerooms of J. B. Brewster & Co., No. 145 East 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF STEADY habits and of good appearance; highest European and American references; single, age 26; life-time experience; two years' best City reference from last place. Address Trustworthy, Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; also garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address L. A., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; can produce five years' first-class City reference as to sobriety and honesty; willing and obliging. Call or address Coachman, No. 119 East 22d st., privates table.

COACHMAN.—BY A MOST RELIABLE YOUNG man; fully understands the proper care of horses and carriages; will be well recommended by present employer. Call or address, for two days, N. J. S., No. 128 West 31st st., livery stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; is a good, useful man on a gentleman's place; no objections to the country; first-class references. Address for two days, W. Mc., No. 144 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man; no objection to small garden; is very neat and obliging and of good habits; five years' best City reference. Call or address Coachman, No. 31 East 35th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant, married man, as first-class coachman; four years' best City reference from last employer. Call or address for two days, W. C., R. Campbell's harness store, No. 50 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS young man (American) as coachman; thoroughly understands his business, and well posted in City; best City references if required. Call for two days at No. 10 Horatio st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT young man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; no objection to City or country; has nine years' best City references. Call at or address No. 131 West 32d st.

COACHMAN, &c., CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—By a Swiss married man, no family, as coachman and gardener, or assist on the farm; wife as chamber-maid, nurse, or assist in washing; references. Address, for three days, J. F. J., No. 50 West Houston st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; weight, nine stone; excellent City and European references as to capability, sobriety, &c. Address W. S., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—THOROUGHLY understands his business; City or country; seven years' reference from last place. Call or address for two days No. 308 East 34th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands the business; can give eleven years' best City reference; is strictly temperate. Call or address T. K., at E. A. Packer's, 111 Broadway, Room 29.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SINGLE MAN, Scotch; City or country; can milk, and is a good vegetable gardener; best of City references. Address B., Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

COURIER AND TRAVELING SERVANT, in a family, or valet to a gentleman, by a young Swede, accustomed to traveling; speaks French, German, Italian, English, and Swedish; good recommendations. Address, by letter only, Swede, No. 207 East 15th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

DRIVER.—BY A YOUNG CAPABLE MAN AS truck-driver; willing to make himself generally useful; reference and security if required. Address C., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FARMER.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT middle aged married man, who is thoroughly experienced in operating on a large farm, cropping stock, raising, buying, and selling dairy working machinery, &c.; has had charge of the Thorndale farm for a number of years, and is well recommended. Call or apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL Scotch gardener of long experience in every department of the business; married; no incumbrance; none but those requiring the services of a first-class man need apply. Address A. B. C., Gardener, Woodlawn Post Office, New-York, for one week.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; UNDERstands the care and management of green-houses, graperies, fruits, flowers, &c., thoroughly; also the management of farm stock, &c.; good references. Address J. Sutherland, No. 64 Liberty st.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the care of green-houses, hot and cold graperies; also, fruit, flowers, and vegetables, or improving a gentleman's place; has best City references. Address D. G., Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE, PRACTICAL MAN who understands the cultivation of fruit, vegetables, and flowers of all kinds; will be found willing and obliging; has eight years' good City reference. Address J., Box No. 236 *Times* Office.

GARDENER OR GARDENER AND COACHman.—Is a good, careful hand with horses and cows; Protestant; has good reference. Address Robert, Box No. 236 *Times* Office, two days.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN; CAN take care of horses, vegetable and flower garden. Address G. A. Siker, florist, East Orange, N. J.

GROOM AND USEFUL MAN.—THOROUGHLY understands the care of horses; can milk; first-class references; strictly temperate; most willing and obliging; City or country. Address James, No. 114 West 27th st., private stable.

PAINTER.—BY A PRACTICAL HOUSE PAINTER, a job at painting, paper-hanging, calcimining, graining, &c.; can put a house in first-class order at half the usual price; reference given. Address Painter, Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY landed; understands the care of horses, and make himself useful in milking and mowing; wages moderate; a home preferred; country or City. Call or address for two days, No. 317 East 43d st.

VALET.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS VALET; GOOD references if required. Address M., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WATCHMAN OR JANITOR.—BY A RESPECTable Swedish man; also by his son, eighteen years old, as porter, or in a wholesale store. Address Z., Box No. 5,312 Post Office.

WAITER—LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-maid.—By a Swedish couple; no family; best City reference for competency and moral character; both are neat, agreeable, and well-trained servants; City or country. Can be seen at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A REspectable, steady young man; is perfectly acquainted with his various duties; will be found obliging; best City and Old country references. Address James, Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE, TOgether, in a private family; man as first-class waiter; wife as first-class cook; good City reference given. Can be seen until engaged at No. 207 East 38th st., first flight, back.

WAITER.—BY A VERY GENTEEL YOUNG ENGlish Protestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Call at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, GREEK by birth, in a gentleman's family; speaks fluently four languages and can furnish the best of references. Address G. V., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN A private family; understands his business and will be well recommended; no objection to the country. Address A. C., No. 245 East 30th st.

WAITER.—BY A MAN AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER in a private family; six years' good references. Address J. E. D., No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN A private family; four years' good references. Address J. D. M., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; has lived with the best of families. Call or address J. W., No. 133 West 19th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family or boarding-house; five years' best City reference. Address C. D., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN as waiter; has first-class reference. Address Smith, No. 129 West 26th st.

WAITER—SECOND OR FOOTMAN.—BY A YOUNG man with good references. Address Swede, Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AND WIFE; as farmer and manager of a gentleman's place; is acquainted with all kinds of farm machinery and stock; wife can take charge of cow and poultry produce; first-class reference. Address James Monaghan, 52d st. and 12th av.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE DAME FRANCAISE, NE PARLANT pas anglais, sachant coudre et faire les robes, désire se placer dans une famille americaine. S'adresser Mme. Werts, No. 91 Houston st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE, PROTESTANTS, without children, to go 200 miles into the country, Pennsylvania; man to do gardening and take care of horses; woman to do general house-work; wages moderate, but good parties will find a pleasant home. Inquire at No. 15 Gold st., New-York.

WANTED—A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL AS GOOD nurse and seamstress; must be willing and fond of children; must speak a little English and be well recommended. Apply at No. 21 West 18th st., between 9 and 12 this morning.

WANTED—IN THE REAL ESTATE BUSINESS, A young man of good address, about twenty-one years of age, who resides in the City; former experience no object; give references and amount of salary expected. Address R., Box No. 3,707 Post Office.

WANTED—IN A DRY-GOODS COMMISSION house, an intelligent lad about seventeen years of age, to assist at books; must write a good hand and be quick at figures. Address, with reference, Box No. 2,689 Post Office.

WANTED.—A NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID; A Protestant girl to take care of children and assist with chamber-work; City reference required. Call, between 9 and 12, at No. 115 West 21st st.

WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY AN AMERican or Protestant cook; a good and competent woman can find a home and liberal compensation. Address No. 206 Eldridge st.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN OF GENTEEL APPEARance to learn the retail dry goods business. Apply to Lord & Taylor, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISTRIBUTION.—NOTICE IS hereby given, that the balance remaining of the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of TIMOTHY G. SEELEY, late of the village of Oneida, New-York, deceased, intestate, lately made under the order of the Surrogate of the County of Madison, by Eleanor Seeley and J. R. Ferry, Administrators of all and singular, the goods, chattels, and credits of the said intestate, will be divided by the said Surrogate among the creditors of the said intestate, in proportion to their respective debts, according to law, at the Surrogate's office, in the village of Morrisville, Madison County, on the 20th day of March next, at one o'clock, in the afternoon of that day.—Dated this 25th day of January, 1876.
CHARLES L. KENNEDY,
Surrogate of Madison County.
ja27-1aw6wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TUCKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 68 Bank street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of November, 1875.
HENRY TUCKER,
JACOB C. BOGERT,
STEPHEN H. V. MOORE, } Executors.
n18-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA BARBARA KAPFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Ashbel P. Fitch, Nos. 93 and 95 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirty-first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of January 1876.
SIXT. LUDWIG KAPFF,
SIXT. CARL KAPFF,
CHARLES SCHEDLER, } Executors.
ja6-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA P. WURTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at the office of Jonathan Edwards, Equitable Trust Company, No. 52 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of September, 1875. CHARLES P. WURTS, Executor.
s30-1aw6mTh*

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—PERPETUAL POLICY OF Insurance No. 40,471, issued by the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, to EDWARD KING, on premises situate on lot bounded by Golden Hill, King, Bowery, and Spring sts., Newport, R. I. Any person finding the same will please return it to DAVID KING, Jr., No. 58 Pine st., New-York.

DRESS-MAKING.

MAISON BRODOWSKI, NO. 36 WEST 33D ST.—Perfectly fitting suits in Parisian styles of camel's hair and silk, from $40 to $75; all cashmere suits, $35; silk and velvet, $85; all silk, $75.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

$4 WILL BUY A PAIR OF NEAT SERVICEable shoes for gentleman or lady, at
CANTRELL'S, No. 241 4th av.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

PARTHIA.....WED., Feb. 9 | JAVA........WED., Feb. 23
CALABRIA..WED., Feb. 16 | *RUSSIA....WED., March 1

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING.............................Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO.....................................Feb. 29, at 8 A. M.
DAKOTA.................................March 7, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN...........................March 14, at 8 A. M.
MONTANA.............................March 21, at 2:30 P. M.
NEVADA.................................March 28, at 7 A. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

AMERIQUE, Pouzols.......................Saturday, Feb. 19
LAFAYETTE, Hellard.......................Saturday, March 4
LABRADOR, Sanglier.......................Saturday, March 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.............Saturday, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND........Saturday, Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, March 4, at noon
CITY OF BROOKLYN..Saturday, March 11, at 3 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN.................................$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE...$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ANDES.......................................Feb. 15.
ALPS..March 1.

FOR KINGSTON AND HAYTI:

CLARIBEL...................................Feb. 17.
ATLAS.......................................March 9.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA......................Saturday, Feb. 12
STATE OF INDIANA.......................Thursday, Feb. 24
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.........Thursday, March 9

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

CALIFORNIA..........SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 7:30 A. M.
ANCHORIA...............SATURDAY, Feb. 19, 1 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency; intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

SOUTH CAROLINA..........WEDNESDAY.............FEB. 9
CITY OF ATLANTA..........SATURDAY..................FEB. 12

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren, Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green. Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

CANADA..............................THURSDAY, Feb. 17, 10 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen, Sat., Feb. 19, 1 P. M. | England, Feb. 26, 7:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, TUESDAY, Feb. 8, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 12, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C., FERNANDINA, FLA., and BRUNSWICK, GA. The steam-ships CITY OF AUSTIN, Stevens, Master; CITY OF DALLAS, T. Hines, Master; CITY OF HOUSTON, Deering, Master, will leave Pier No. 20 East River, every THURSDAY at 3 P. M., for Port Royal and Fernandina. This route is the only direct one to Florida without change of steamers. No transshipping of goods and no cartage. Lower rates given than by any other line. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Port Royal Railroad to all points in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and with the Atlantic, Gulf, and West India Transit Company to all points in Florida. Insurance one-half per cent.

C. H. MALLORY & CO., or HERM. GELPCKE, No. 153 Maiden Lane.

CHATER & KING, Agents, Fernandina.

Steam-ship CITY OF DALLAS sails Feb. 10.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS..................................TUESDAY, Feb. 15
CRESCENT CITY..........................THURSDAY, Feb. 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA...............................Tuesday, Feb. 8
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.......................Thursday, Feb. 10
CITY OF NEW-YORK.........................Thursday, Feb. 17

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MERIDA...............................Tuesday, Feb. 8

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 13 and March 5 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

S. S. ACAPULCO.........TUESDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 noon.

Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

S. S. CITY OF NEW-YORK......................March 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.

On the 10th and 25th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

DONAU.......Sat., Feb. 12 | SALIER........Sat. Feb. 26
NECKAR......Sat., Feb. 19 | HERMANN...Sat., March 4

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..$100 gold
Second cabin..60 gold
Steerage..30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

CELTIC.............................SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........................SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.
BALTIC..............................SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 6 A. M.
REPUBLIC.........................SATURDAY, March 4, at noon

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M. INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT. GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to

J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.

Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships.

Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,

For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,

Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO.

JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons.......Wednesday, March 8
J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons..........Saturday, April 8

Passenger accommodations first-class.

For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

COLOMBO...........Feb. 16 | HINDOO...............March 11
OTHELLO............Feb. 26 | NAVARINO..............Mar. 25

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. Dec. 5, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M. 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8.05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New-York, Feb. 9, 1876.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of BROWER BROTHERS & SIMMONS is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

BROWER BROS. & SIMMONS.

The business will be continued at No. 86 Park place by BROWER BROS.

ABRAHAM L. BROWER,
ANDREW S. BROWER.

THE COPARTNERSHIP BETWEEN B. B. MERRILL and MORRIS ROBERTS, Jr., Real Estate Brokers, was dissolved Feb. 1, 1876.

B. B. MERRILL.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, NO. 93 Fulton st.—Special attention given to ordered work.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

No. 5 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

We give particular attention to DIRECT DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AT CURRENT MARKET RATES, and are prepared, at all times, to buy or sell in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors. Orders by mail or telegraph will receive careful attention.

We shall be pleased to furnish information in reference to all matters connected with investments in Government Bonds.

We also buy and sell GOLD and GOLD COUPONS, COLLECT DIVIDENDS and TOWN, COUNTY, and STATE COUPONS, &c., and buy and sell, ON COMMISSION, all MARKETABLE STOCKS AND BONDS.

In our BANKING DEPARTMENT we receive deposits and remittances subject to draft, and allow interest, to be credited monthly, on balances averaging, for the month, from $1,000 to $5,000, at the rate of three per cent. per annum, and on balances averaging over $5,000, at the rate of four per cent.

FISK & HATCH.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, of the City of New-York, Trustees of the sinking fund of the construction and equipment bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, hereby give notice that, in accordance with the provisions of the said sinking fund, they have drawn by lot the following numbers of fourteen of said bonds, viz., Nos. 3, 41, 53, 67, 81, 98, 145, 175, 216, 256, 464, 716, 1,245, and 1,311, and that on presentation and delivery to them of said fourteen bonds, or any part of the same, they will be redeemed at par value thereof, and that interest on all of the said fourteen bonds not presented for redemption on or before the first day of July next will cease from and after that date.

R. G. ROLSTON, President.

N. J. MIDLAND RAILWAY.

REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

The committee appointed by the General Meeting of the First Mortgage Bondholders, held at No. 87 Liberty st., Oct. 21 last, have now $1,520,000 First Mortgage bonds surrendered, and control nearly $300,000 in addition, making about 60 per cent. out of $3,000,000. There are also surrendered $730,000 Second Mortgage bonds. They will now proceed with the foreclosure, and respectfully request all other holders of bonds to join in the purchase of the road, and to that end deposit their bonds with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, No. 14 Nassau st.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Chairman.

H. P. DECHERT, Secretary, 138 Chambers st., room 10.

DE NEUFVILLE & CO.,

No. 18 EXCHANGE PLACE,

BUY AND SELL

First Mortgage Bonds of the following railroads:

Missouri, Kansas and Texas.
Union Pacific, Southern branch.
Kansas Pacific.
Denver Pacific.
Denver and Rio Grande.
St. Louis and South-eastern.
Macon and Brunswick.
Atlantic and Gulf.

Also, all kinds of investment securities.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY
OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1876.

IN CONFORMITY TO THE CHARTER, THE annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at noon on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and for the purposes of such election the polls will be kept open for one hour. The transfer books will close Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., and open on the morning of the 17th inst.

H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

WEBBER, ELLIS & CO.,

COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,
No. 313 Montgomery st.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

Will transact a strictly commission business, and give close personal attention to Eastern correspondence. Collections made throughout the Pacific Coast.

New-York References:

WM. DOWD, President, Bank North America.

JOHN H. MONELL, Proprietor Monell's warehouses, No. 475 4th av.

FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.—Proposals will be received by the Trustees for $26,000 of the eight per cent. land grant bonds of this company, of the issue of Sept. 4, 1868, $6,000 of which must be from Nos. 1 to 600, and $20,000 of which must be from Nos. 1,201 to 1,800.

Bids to be made flat, and will be received until Feb. 21, 1876, at New-Bedford, Mass.

These bonds are wanted for cancelation, under provisions of trust deed, by

C. R. TUCKER, } Trustees.
O. PRESCOTT, }

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 5, 1876.

GLOBE SILVER MINING COMPANY.

LOCATED AT MONITOR, ALPINE COUNTY, CAL.

OFFICE, NO. 36 JOHN ST., NEW-YORK.

This company offers superior inducements for investment. It is a leading enterprise, well directed, owning a valuable and extensive mining property, centrally located, in a district which undoubtedly contains one of the greatest and richest mineral deposits in the world.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 19 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, 1876, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 12th inst. and reopen on the 24th inst.

DAVID MAHANY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS
RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, March 1, 1876.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on the 15th inst., and reopened on March 2.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
CINCINNATI, Feb. 3, 1876.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY, at the New-York and Cincinnati offices, for both stocks and the third and fourth series of mortgage bonds, will be closed for the ten (10) days prior to the annual stock-holders' meeting on Feb. 16, inst.

By order of the President.

(Signed,) CHAS. F. LOW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE COAL
COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS for the election of President and Directors will be held on THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at the office of the company in the CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 234 South 3d st., at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from Feb. 21 to the 26th, both days inclusive.

W. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO. ARE OFFERING privileges on this active Stock Market at very close rates. Contracts issued one month ago, costing fifty dollars and upward, are now worth on many stocks from five to ten times the cost. Any stock at the exchange bought or sold on a margin of five per cent. Address for information ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1876.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., Feb. 15, to the morning of March 2.

J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, also for three inspectors of next election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, Feb. 15, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE STOCKS.

Home, Equitable, Firemen's Fund wanted. Knickerbocker, North River, Metropolitan for sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

C. B. LE BARON,

NO. 38 PINE ST.,

BUYS COMMERCIAL PAPER AT LOWEST RATES.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD

By E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

Home Investment!

CONNECTICUT CENTRAL FIRST MORTGAGE 7 per cent. BONDS, due 1895; interest payable April and October, in this City. ISSUE LIMITED BY STOCKHOLDERS' VOTE TO $400,000. Road runs from Hartford, Conn., to Springfield, Mass., traversing the Connecticut Valley. For sale, at 90 and interest, by

RANDAL H. FOOTE,

NO. 79 BROADWAY, and NO. 15 NEW ST., N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on its capital stock, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, on and after TUESDAY, 1st February next.

The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., Saturday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, Feb. 3. By order of the Board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY'S
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 2, 1876.

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARTERLY Dividend of this company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stocks, will be paid on and after the 1st March, proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange Place, New-York. The transfer books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 2d March.

GEORGE A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 141 BROADWAY,

JAN. 27, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st day of February next.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 19, 1876.

CASH CAPITAL.......................................$200,000
SURPLUS...342,000

FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent., payable Feb. 1, 1876.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Bank, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, 14th February next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to 14th proximo.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1876.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Thursday the 10th proximo. J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Twelve Million Dollars.

Surplus, over One Million Dollars.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Books in English, French, and German.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.

T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THE EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 23d st. and 6th av.

Open daily from 10 to 4, and Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings.

Interest dividend January, 1876, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on deposits over $5 and not exceeding $1,000; on the second $1,000 at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

N. B.—This bank transacts only a strictly savings bank business, and does not receive on deposit over $2,000 from any one individual.

JOHN E. DE WITT, President.

H. K. THURBER, Vice President.

GEORGE C. WALDO, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—THEODORE P. NICHOLS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM MOLLER and Elizabeth J. Moller, his wife; Moses Taylor, Percy R. Pyne, Lawrence Turnure, Henry A. C. Taylor, John J. Jova, Edward S. Terry, Tomas Tomas, Robert B. Minturn, John W. Minturn, William H. Swan, Henry F. Sewall, Jose V. Onativia, Henry Beste, Jules Sazerac, Joseph H. Godwin, Assignee of William Moller, George H. Moller, and William F. Moller for the benefit of creditors; William W. Spence, John C. Spence, Dibrell P. Montague, William W. Spence, Jr.; William C. Conner, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York; the President, Managers, and Company of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company; William A. Booth, as Assignee in bankruptcy of William Moller, George H. Moller, and William F. Moller, defendants.—Action No. 1.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, in No. 59 William street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 16, 1875.

KISSAM & EMBURY, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 59 William street, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 16th day of December, 1875.

KISSAM & EMBURY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—THEODORE P. NICHOLS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM MOLLER and ELIZABETH J. MOLLER, his wife, Moses Taylor, Percy R. Pyne, Lawrence Turnure, Henry A. C. Taylor, John J. Jova, Edward S. Terry, Tomas Tomas, Robert B. Minturn, John W. Minturn, William H. Swan, Henry F. Sewall, Jose V. Onativia, Henry Beste, Jules Sazerac, Joseph H. Godwin, Assignee of William Moller, George H. Moller, and William F. Moller, for the benefit of creditors, William W. Spence, John C. Spence, Dibrell P. Montague, William W. Spence, Jr., William C. Conner, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, The President, Managers, and Company of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, William A. Booth, as Assignee in Bankruptcy of William Moller, George H. Moller, and William F. Moller, defendants.—Action No. 2.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, in No. 59 William street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 16, 1875. KISSAM & EMBURY, Plaintiff's Attorneys. No. 59 William street, New-York City.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 16th day of December, 1875.

KISSAM & EMBURY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LEVI A. KENT, plaintiff, against CHARLES S. McCORMICK, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office No. 11 Pine street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five thousand and seventy dollars, with interest from the twenty-eighth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, on seventy dollars part thereof, and from the seventeenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, on five thousand dollars, remainder thereof, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—New-York, dated January 18, 1876.

CHITTENDEN & HUBBARD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, 11 Pine street.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 22d day of January, 1876.—Dated January 26, 1876. CHITTENDEN & HUBBARD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

ja27-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JAMES T. FOSTER, plaintiff, against JAMES HALL, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 73 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and one 30-100 dollars, with interest on $600 thereof from 1st day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated December 22, 1875.

E. A. CARLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on December 22, 1875.

E. A. CARLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ja20-law6wTh*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—HENRY WILLIS, plaintiff, against MARGARET WILLIS, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, Margaret Willis: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 151 West Tenth street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 11, 1876. FRANK HENOCQUE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ja20-law6wTh*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIFTH AV., NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—A private family will let, with board, an elegant suite of four rooms, with every modern improvement attached, with private parlor and private table if required, either to one or two families or a party of gentlemen; first-class references given and required. Apply at No. 607 5th av., or address Box No. 2,793 Post Office.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, with handsome new sofa-bed, to let, with first-class board, in a private English family, suitable for refined lady and gentleman; also front room, second floor; southern exposure; desirable location. No. 151 West 12th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NO. 239 EAST 18TH ST.—A SMALL PRIVATE New-England family desire to rent two rooms on third floor, together or separately, with first-class board; house has all modern improvements; location unexceptionable in every particular.

TWO BEAUTIFUL FRONT ROOMS TO LET in private family, near and below Central Park, with choice board for gentleman and his wife. Address P. C., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 109 EAST 16TH ST.—BACK PARLOR AND elegant second floor, with board; rooms on fourth floor to gentlemen; transient taken; few doors east of 4th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 491, BETWEEN 41ST AND 42d sts.—To let, with board, one fine large front room, on third floor, to gentleman and wife, or single gentleman; terms reasonable; references.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.—TWO ELEGANT SUITES, with first-class board and attendance; also, one small and two large rooms, for families or gentlemen; references.

NO. 47 WEST 50TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Two handsome rooms and hall room, with excellent board; moderate prices; location unexceptionable.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—With board, handsome two-story front rooms for a family or party of gentlemen; also, single rooms; house and table first class.

ONE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SQUARE room on third and two on fourth floor: running water; large, cheerful dining-room, parlor floor; references. No. 26 West 16th st.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD, TO GENTLEMEN in an American family of adults; pleasant home; terms moderate. No 236 West 37th st.; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Spacious suite of well-furnished apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table; references exchanged.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 161 EAST.—third story front, sunny, alcove room, with board. Terms very moderate.

THIRTY-NINTH ST., NO. 56, WEST.—TWO rooms on third floor, front, to let, with board; references.

NO. 23 WEST 32D ST.—A LARGE PARLOR, also one or two rooms on second or third floors to let, with board; references.

ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, SECond floor front, and one single room, with board. No. 43 West 22d st.; family occupying their own house.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—PARLOR FLOOR, PRIvate bath-room, &c., newly furnished, with or without private table.

THIRTY-NINTH ST., NO. 56, WEST.—ONE large room and two hall rooms to let, with board; references.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST.—TWO FRONT ROOMS, suitable for one or two gentlemen, on third floor; breakfast if desired; references.

NO. 119 EAST 23D ST.—TO LET, WITH board, one elegant suite of rooms; also, fine basement. Mrs. MACLEAN.

DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, with or without board, No. 4 East 29th st., between 5th and Madison avs.

FORTY-FIFTH ST., NO. 214 WEST.—PLEASant sunny rooms on the second and third floor, with board: references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—SUPERIOR ROOMS AND thoroughly first-class appointments; private table if desired.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, with a superior table, for families and gentlemen.

NO. 46 WEST 32D ST.—FURNISHED FRONT room to let, with board.

39TH ST., NO. 56 WEST.—TWO ROOMS ON third floor front to let, with board; references.

BOARD.—NO. 48 EAST 21ST.—EXTENSION ON first floor and hall room on fourth; references.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife; third-story front room and bed-room in a strictly private family, located between 39th st. and 60th st. and Madison and 7th avs.; no boarding-house keepers need reply. Address, with full particulars, W. J., Post Office Box No. 3,008.

WANTED—A HOME, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, for gentleman and wife, above 20th st., and between Madison and 6th avs. Address, stating full particulars and terms, Home, Box No. 5,465 Post Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—A LARGE, PLEASANT, FURNISHED back room: second story, southern exposure; to one or two gentlemen; hot and cold water; family strictly private; references. No. 50 Morton st.; high stoop.

ONE OR TWO ROOMS TO LET TO GENTLEMEN, without board, by small private family, near Fifth Avenue Hotel. Answer, giving name, A. C., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 51 WEST 11TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished parlor, large and small rooms; low rates; call and select.

HOTELS.

United States Hotel.

42D ST.,

AND COLUMBIA AND ELM AVS.,

OPPOSITE MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING, CENTENNIAL GROUNDS.

This elegant fire-proof Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. It contains 325 rooms replete with all modern improvements. Visitors to Philadelphia, will nowhere meet with better accommodations or more reasonable rates. P. S. BOOTHBY, Manager.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NEW-PROVIDENCE, BAHAMA ISLANDS.—A Land of Perpetual Summer. For circulars containing full information, apply to JAMES LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.

Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

STONINGTON LINE.

FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond.

Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, South District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NELSON H. OAKLEY, bankrupt.—No. 2,865.—Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern: That the undersigned will sell at public auction by Adrian H. Muller & Son, at the Exchange Salesroom, in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of March, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., various claims of said estate against persons in the United States and West Indies, such claims payable in gold, amounting to $12,631 42-100, and such claims payable in currency, amounting to $89,543 36-100, and twenty (20) shares of the Merchants' Exchange Reading and News Association. Further particulars may be had at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., No. 322 Broadway, or of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, attorneys for the Assignee, No. 49 Wall street.—Dated February 8, 1876.

f10-law3wTh PAUL F. FULLER, Assignee.

SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that the undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate of SAMUEL B. POTTER and CHARLES E. POTTER, comprising the late firm of S. B. Potter & Co., bankrupts, will sell at public auction, at No. 73 Broad st., in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of February, 1876, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, all the stock in trade of said bankrupts at said No. 73 Broad st., together with the store fixtures and office furniture, as follows: About one thousand boxes of cheese and one hundred packages of butter, safe, scales, desks, chairs, &c. N. P. STANTON, Assignee.

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DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S

DANCING SCHOOL,

NO. 212 FIFTH AV.

Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 175 STATE ST., BROOKLYN.—Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular; inclose 25 cents for a Dancer's Assistant.

AMUSEMENTS.

Immense Success.

ANNIE EVA FAY'S

MARVELOUS DRAWING-ROOM SEANCES

GIVEN IN THE LIGHT,

NO. 19 WEST 24TH ST.,

OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,

THIS THURSDAY EVENING, AT 8 P. M.

W. IRVING BISHOP...Manager

Mr. Bishop begs respectfully to state that Miss Fay, the celebrated *spiritual-physical test medium*, has had the honor of appearing, with the most unqualified approbation, at the Queen's Drawing-rooms, London, before his Royal Highness Prince of Wales and Royal Family, the Czar of Russia, Lord Raleigh, and numerous other titled personages, and as to the genuineness of her manifestations is indorsed by William Crookes, F. R. S., and other members of the Royal Society.

From New-York Herald, Jan 25.

"Might truly be called a *marvelous seance*." "The guitar was *seen to rise in the air* while some *invisible hand* was thumbing it for a space of three minutes. The committee was allowed to *hold* the medium, and the manifestations occurred as before. It is *inexplicable*."

N. B.—Carriages may be ordered at 10 o'clock.

FIFTH AV. THEATRE. EVERY NIGHT AT 7:45

PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

57th to 64th time of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S successful drama,

PIQUE!

A PLAY OF TO-DAY.

CROWDED HOUSES! SUMPTUOUS SCENERY!

EXTRAORDINARY CAST! Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Davidge, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Barrymore, Mr. Hardenberg, Mr. Drew, Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Miss Emily Rigl, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Sydney Cowell, and Mr. John Brougham.

"PIQUE" MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 1:30.

BOX SHEET OPEN for twenty days in advance.

*** SECOND SUBURBAN MATINEE Wednesday, Feb. 16

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA.

ADELAIDE PHILLIPS. ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, at 8 o'clock,

IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA.

Rosina.................................Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS
Berta (first appearance)....................Signorina LAMBERTI
Count Almaviva.......................................Mr. TOM KARL
Figaro (first appearance).........................Signor FERRANTI
Dr. Bartolo...Signor BACELLI
Don Basilio..Signor COLETTI. Fiorello...Signor LOTTI

GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

Musical Director...................................Signor TOMASI

Wednesday evening, Feb. 16—IL TROVATORE.

Friday evening, Feb. 18—LA CENERENTOLA.

Reserved Seats, $1 50 and $2, according to location; Boxes, $8 and $10. Sale commences to-day (Thursday) at Academy box office, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE will be presented Mr. Brougham's romantic drama of

JOHN GARTH,

With

CHARMING AND APPROPRIATE MUSIC,

NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS, AND

Mr. LESTER WALLACK..........as..........JOHN GARTH

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, A. FITZGERALD, C. A. STEVENSON, C. R. EDWIN, J. PECK, T. ATKINS, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss NINA VARIAN, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, and Miss ETHEL THORNTON.

EAGLE THEATRE....BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART...............Sole Proprietor and Manager

Entire change of bill for the week commencing Feb. 7. By request, for one week only, the laughable burlesque of DID SHE GO, OR WAS SHE LED ASTRAY?

Mr. G. K. Fortescue, Mr. G. H. Macdermott, Mr. John Wild, in their original characters.

The Freeman Sisters and the entire company in new acts. MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

JOHN F. POOLE...Manager

THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.

THE GREAT OLYMPIC COMPANY.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

DR. JOHN LORD

AT ASSOCIATION HALL, THURSDAY,

CHURCH ARCHITECTURE.

IN BROOKLYN ON FRIDAY,

CHRYSOSTOM—ELOQUENCE OF THE PULPIT.

NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLORS, now open at the National Academy of Design, corner of Fourth av. and 23d st., daily (Sundays excepted,) from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M.; and from 7 until 10 P. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of PRICILLA G. DRAKE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—You are hereby notified that a second and third general meeting of creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at No. 1 Montgomery street, Jersey City, New-Jersey, in the District of New-Jersey, on the 23d day of February, 1876, at 10 A. M. of that day, at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to Establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, as the same are incorporated in the Revised Statutes of the United States, Title LXI., entitled "Bankruptcy." And this is further to give you notice that my final accounts as Assignee of the estate of said bankrupt will then and there be filed with said Register in court, and that on said 23d day of February, 1876, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon aforesaid, I shall apply to said court, at Chambers, before said Register, at his office aforesaid, for the settlement of my said accounts and for a discharge from all liability as Assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of the 28th section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867, as the same is incorporated in the Revised Statutes of the United States, Title LXI., entitled "Bankruptcy."—Dated New-Jersey, February 5, 1876.

WILLIAM G. HAWKINS, Assignee.

To Creditor of said Bankrupt.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD G. KELLEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Edward G. Kelley, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title Bankruptcy, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the eighteenth day of February, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of January, 1876. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

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IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN W. COCHRAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by John W. Cochran, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the twenty-fourth day of February, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the adjourned hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of January, 1876. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

W. H. McDOUGALL, Solicitor for Petitioner, 18 Wall street. f3-law3wTh*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 2d day of February, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DE FOREST SNYDER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, New York City, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal.
As Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 7th day of February, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES D. PRATT, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
As Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 5th day of February, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES C. CARPENTER, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1876, at 12 o'clock M. OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal,

As Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 7th day of February, A. D., 1876, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM H. NEWMAN of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 24th day of February, A. D., 1876, at two o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of CHARLES ZIMMERMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at Newark, in said district, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, No. 863 Broad street, in the City of Newark, State of New-Jersey, for the purposes named in the 27th section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2d, 1867, and the acts amending the same.—Dated Rutherford Park, N. J., February 4th, 1876. HENRY G. BELL, Assignee.

LUTHER SHAFER, Attorney for Assignee.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TITIENS.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, Feb. 11, at 8,

LAST GRAND OPERA NIGHT,

LA FAVORITA.

THERESA TITIENS (for the first time in America) as LEONORA.

Signor BRIGNOLI as FERNANDO.

First appearance (this season) of the famous baritone, Signor TAGLIAPIETRA.

Musical Director and Conductor.......MAX MARETZEK

SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 1:30 P. M.,

LAST TITIENS MATINEE,

IL TROVATORE.

Seats can be secured at the box-office, Academy of Music, 14th st., and at Rudolph's, No. 162 Broadway.

MONDAY, Feb. 14, Academy of Music, BALTIMORE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SEVENTH WEEK OF

JULIUS CÆSAR,

the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,

Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.

*** A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.

*** MATINEE EVERY (SATURDAY) at 1:30 o'clock.

*** NEXT SATURDAY, the 12th inst.,

FIFTIETH NIGHT OF JULIUS CÆSAR.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Broadway and 14th st.

SHERIDAN SHOOK..Proprietor
A. M. PALMER...Manager

78TH TO 85TH TIME OF ROSE MICHEL,

Illustrated with the MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH, including the following favorite names: Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Fred. Robinson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, Lysander Thompson, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Nina Varian (by kind permission of Lester Wallack,) and Augusta Raymond.

AN UNDOUBTED TRIUMPH.

SATURDAY, Feb. 12,

THIRTEENTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.

Seats secured two weeks in advance.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE OPERA, and all Theatres, six days in advance, at TYSON'S New Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

GRAND GLADIATORIAL TOURNAMENT.

TAMMANY HALL,

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 8 o'clock.

The principal features of the entertainment will be sparring by

John Dwyer vs. George Rooke.
Prof. William Miller vs. Steve Taylor.
Prof. James O'Neil vs. Prof. William Clark.
Prof. William McClellan vs. William Madden.
Græco-Roman Wrestling:
Wilhelm Heygster vs. Tishler Fernand.
Their first appearance in this country.
James Messinger in his wonderful cannon ball performance.
Sergt. Burke in his Lightning Zouave Drill.
Broad sword, fencing, &c.

Tickets for sale at Wood's Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th st. Box-office open at Tammany Hall, Friday morning at 9 o'clock. Doors open at 7.

General admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50.

1776. GRAND 1876.

CENTENNIAL RECEPTION, REVIEW, AND DRESS PARADE AND GUARD MOUNTING.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.

At the RINK, 3d av., between 63d and 64th sts.,

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, TUESDAY, Feb. 22, 1876,

At 8 o'clock P. M.

Music by the Regimental Band, Prof. Fred. Wannemacher, leader. Tickets can be had of Major E. A. McAlpine, Nos. 144 and 146 Avenue D; Capt. A. L. Webber, No. 387 6th av.; Capt. O. C. Hoffman, No. 176 Broadway, Room No. 30; Commissary Sergeant Robert Curren, Cooper Institute, Room No. 36; Sergt. McLean, No. 1,272 Broadway; Corp. Senior, No. 529 6th av.; Private Hedge, No. 111 Liberty st., and of the officers and members of the Regiment and of the Veteran Corps.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

FOURTH MATINEE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at 2:30 P. M.,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Miss ATTILIE J. KLAUCZEK, Pianist.

GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE SOCIETY.

Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

Symphony, No. 4, D minor, Schumann, solo piano. Rhapsodie Hongroise, Liszt. Overture, "Faniska," Cherubini, piano solo, Chopin. Poeme symphonique, "On the Mountain," Liszt.

Tickets, with reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Decker's, No. 33 Union square, Nos. 701 and 1,164 Broadway, and at the door of the Academy.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

Owing to the EXTRAORDINARY DESIRE on the part of the public to see the WONDERFUL PICTORIAL EFFECTS at the COLOSSEUM, they will be continued on exhibition ONE WEEK LONGER.

LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT PAINTINGS. | THE ASSASSINATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP. THE SIEGE OF PARIS. PANORAMA OF THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Open from 1 to 4 P. M., and from 7:30 to 10 P. M. Admission 50 cents; children half price. No extras. Music in the promenade.

CHICKERING HALL.

FIFTH AVENUE LECTURE COURSE. OPENING NIGHT, FEB. 11, 8 O'CLOCK. GRAND CONCERT. ADOLPH SOHST, Baritone; A. P. BURBANK, Reader; W. F. WILLIAMS, Organist; and YOUNG APOLLO CLUB. Feb. 19, R. J. DE CORDOVA; Feb. 29, Dr. E. H. CHAPIN; March 4, J. JAY VILLERS; March 23, Charles Roberts, Jr. APRIL 1, GRAND CONCERT.

A half-hour organ concert will precede each entertainment. Reserved-seat ticket for course, $2 50; single reserved seat, 75 cents; admission, 50 cents. At POND'S, No. 39 Union square.

STEINWAY HALL.

T. J. H. DAUM.

SECOND RECITAL OF CLASSICAL MUSIC,

Assisted by Mme. FANNIE GOODWIN,

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 10, 1876,

at 2 P. M.

Single admission, $1.

Tickets may be obtained at Pond's music store, No. 39 Union square, or at the door on the day of recital.

DRUNK ON COLD WATER. MASONIC TEMPLE, 23d st. and 6th av., SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, Prof. BELEW, Psychologist and Mesmerist, will give his wonderful entertainment, introducing incomprehensible experiments, selecting lady and gentlemen subjects from the audience. Mr. JOHN GIFFIN, the renowned elocutionist, in his dramatic recitations and living pictures of noted actors. Miss ELLA BRADY, in her "Yankee Courtship." Tickets, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Doors open at 7:30.

PARISIAN VARIETIES. 16TH ST. & BROADWAY

TEMPLE OF SENSATIONAL ART.

Largest, Funniest, Finest Combination in New-York. More Stars. Handsomest Women. Biggest Programme. Sixty artists in Melange de Fascination.

Evenings, 8 o'clock. Matinées, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 2 o'clock. Miss Virginia Stickney, Empress song and change. Fattie Stewart, Bianche Elberta, Minnie Hall, Three Fast Women, Smoked Out, Living Tableaux, Hussar Polonais, La Minuet, Mlle. Bertha.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

SHOOK & PALMER.......................Lessees and Managers

FOR THIS WEEK ONLY, the charming actress, MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON, in her delightful domestic drama, JANE EYRE.

Monday evening, Feb. 14, production of the new play QUEEN AND WOMAN, with MAGNIFICENT NEW SCENERY and a GREAT CAST.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

THIS DAY,

EVENING at 8. BERNANDEZ FOSTER in his great play, JACK HARKAWAY, AFLOAT AND ASHORE. | MATINEE at 2. A. H. SHELDON in two pieces, CHAIN OF GUILT and LOST AT LONG BRANCH. Admission 25 cents.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.

JULIUS, THE SNOOZER, OR THE CONSPIRATORS OF THOMSON STREET.

THE FUNNY OLD GALS, &c.

Seats secured. Matinées Saturday at 2.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 12.

LUCILLE WESTERN in her great rôle of Nancy Sykes, in Dickens' "Oliver Twist," supported by Mr. J. B. STUDLEY as Bill Sykes. Popular prices.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE, NOS. 585 and 587 Broadway.—Every evening the Grand Parisian Ballet Troupe. Bettie Rummelsberg, Nat. C. Goodwin, Harris and Carroll, Maggie Weston, Gus Williams, Ernest Byne, and all of Tony Pastor's Star Troupe. Matinee Tuesday and Friday.

SACRED CONCERT AT STEINWAY HALL SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, by the famous and original Wilmington Colored Jubilee Singers. The largest, best, and most popular slave band of jubilee singers ever before the public. Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats now on sale at the hall.

FINE ARTS.

ART.

IMPORTANT SALE OF high class AMERICAN AND FOREIGN OIL-PAINTINGS.

To be sold at auction peremptorily THIS DAY AND TO-MORROW.

Feb. 10 and 11,

at 12 o'clock, at the SCHENCK ART GALLERY, No. 60 LIBERTY ST.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE REGULAR weekly meeting of the Polytechnic Association will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, in room No. 24 Cooper Union. J. F. WISSMANN will lecture on ANCIENT AND MODERN PERU. Col. WEEKS will speak on the CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES. Admission free. J. V. C. SMITH, Chairman.

JOHN W. SUTTON, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

We will during this Month *dispose of* 100 PIANOS *and* ORGANS *of* first-class makers, *including* WATERS', at lower prices than ever before offered. Monthly installments running from 12 to 36 months received. New and second-hand instruments to let at extremely low prices, and rent allowed if purchased. *Illustrated catalogue mailed.* Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

HORACE WATERS & SONS.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

THE HIPPODROME MEETINGS.

LARGE ATTENDANCE AT THE NOON PRAYER-MEETING—NUMEROUS REQUESTS FOR PRAYER—THE EVENING SERVICES—MR. MOODY'S DISCOURSE ON THE SUBJECT OF "COURAGE AND ENTHUSIASM"—SPECIAL MEETINGS ANNOUNCED.

The threatening aspect of the sky and the muddy condition of the streets yesterday did not in any marked degree diminish the success of the Moody and Sankey noon-day prayer-meeting at the Hippodrome. At 12:05 P. M., when the introductory hymns were sung by the choir, under the leadership of Mr. Thatcher, 7,000 persons at least were seated in the "Overflow Hall," and this number received large additions during the progress of the services. The larger portion of the congregation was composed of women. The attendance of clergymen was larger than at the Tuesday noon meeting. Among those who were assigned seats on the platform were Bishop Janes, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Sr., Rev. Dr. Hepworth, Rev. Dr. Anderson, Rev. Dr. Taylor, Rev. Dr. King, Rev. Dr. Hoirich, Rev. Dr. Booth, Rev. William Lloyd, and Rev. Messrs. Harris and Foster. When Mr. Moody entered, accompanied by Mr. Sankey, he took his usual position in the rude pulpit, and immediately requested the audience to rise and join in singing hymn No. 88, "Guide me, Oh Thou Great Jehovah." The requests for prayer were next read, while heads were bowed in silent prayer. One was from an afflicted family for spiritual and temporal assistance; another from a young married couple for grace to lead happy, religious lives; another from a lady in the country suffering from anxiety; another from a young lady recently married, who regarded herself in danger of unhappy religious influences; another looking to the conversion of two sisters; and another from a mother for her son, who is "almost persuaded."

Rev. Dr. Tyng, Sr., prayed that God in His goodness would cheer the weary, bring home the wanderers, break down the rebellious, and make Himself manifest to all. He prayed that the Divine blessing might rest on all the churches, and that all the people might be imbued with faith to receive the words of the Gospel in their hearts. The reverend gentleman concluded his invocation by repeating the Lord's Prayer, the appeals of which were greeted with devout "amens" by the audience. After the singing of the hymn, "What a Friend we Have in Jesus," Mr. Moody took occasion to announce that the requests for prayer were so numerous that it would be expedient, for want of time, to defer until to-day the reading of a large number received yesterday morning. He desired particularly to ask that no requests be sent in in behalf of whole communities or cities. It was the burdened hearts of individuals they sought to lighten with their work.

Mr. Moody next read from Jeremiah xxxii., 17: "Ah, Lord God, behold Thou hast made heaven and earth by Thy great power and stretched-out arm, and there is nothing too hard for Thee." We are apt to get discouraged, said he, when we hear a man say, "I can't be converted," but we forget that all things are easy to God. Nothing is too hard for Him, our God. Let us always remember that God, who is able to do great and mighty things, is also able to raise up the dead souls of New-York City. Lift up your hearts in prayerful supplication to Him, then, for the accomplishment of our work here. I have more hope in these noon prayer-meetings than any other agencies. The things that encourage us most in connection with them is the great penitence expressed by many who attend. Now let me call your attention to the thirty-third chapter of this Gospel, wherein the Lord spoke to him again, "Call on Me, and I will answer thee." Let us take Him at His word, my friends; let us call upon God for His grace and mercy. Some of the best men in our churches to-day were saved by the prayers of fond mothers and wives uttered during the late war; for, let me say, that was the time they found their way to closets to pray for the absent sons and husbands. Mr. Moody concluded his brief lesson with a fervent prayer for the sinners of the City; that they might be brought back to grace, from darkness into life, and that all phases of the revival might be prosperous. The twenty-seventh hymn, "Pass me not, oh, gentle Saviour," was next sung, after which a few moments were spent in silent prayer.

Rev. William Lloyd delivered an address on the power of prayer, relating an instance of an old man who rose during the services in his church one day, a few months ago, and after announcing that a beloved but wayward daughter was then on the way to California, said: "I can't bear the thought that I shall never see my child again. Will you bow down in prayer that she may return home." The whole church prayed silently, in compliance with his request. In a few months the old man was blessed by the return of his child, penitent and full of faith in Christ. When Mr. Lloyd had taken his seat and Mr. Moody was just in the act of making an announcement, an old man rose from his chair in the middle of the hall, and, addressing Mr. Moody, said: "Brother Moody, can't I say a few words?" "Excuse me," replied Mr. Moody, "the addresses must be all made from the platform." The old gentleman retorted, while he brandished aloft a large Bible, "All right; if you dare not rebuke sin in high places, I'dare," and without any further remarks he resumed his seat and did not again attempt to interrupt the proceedings.

Rev. Mr. D. S. Dodge prayed that the holy spirit might come and show men that Jesus Christ was indeed the Saviour. Mr. Sankey sang two verses of the hymn, "Oh bliss of the purified, bliss of the free," and afterward prayed that God's spirit might work in the hearts of all. After Mr. Moody had made some announcements, the meeting was dismissed with a benediction delivered by Rev. Dr. Hoirich.

THE EVENING MEETING.

The foul weather of last evening seemed to detract somewhat from the congregation. Possibly it did not affect the attendance of those who might be induced to be present through the suasion of religious feeling, but it is more than likely that it diminished the number of those whose motives were to be found rather in the promptings of curiosity. At all events, the supplementary meeting, or that which is destined to catch the overflow from the main hall in which the principal exercises are held, was deemed unnecessary, and the proceedings were confined exclusively to that portion of the Hippodrome building. The doors were thrown open at 7:30 o'clock, and this portion of the building was well filled but not crowded at the time the exercises began. The assemblage was as decorous as it was large, and was respectfully attentive during the meeting. The earnestness and sincerity of Moody and Sankey appeared to have brought the audience into passive rather than active sympathy with them, and outside their merely respectful demeanor, there was not lacking evidences of closer communion, although there were no symptoms of the hysterical effervescence which has been known to show itself in cases of advanced but spasmodic revivalism. The proceedings were on the usual order, and Mr. Moody's discourse was shaped from the text "Courage and Enthusiasm," while the earnest truthfulness of his manner supplied the strongest reason why his auditors should be satisfied with the sincerity of his convictions. Among those present on the platform were: Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng, Rev. Dr. Warner, Rev. Dr. Prime, Mr. George H. Stuart, Mr. Cornell, Mr. William E. Dodge, Dr. Booth, Mr. John H. Stuart, and Dr. Cyrus Dixon. After the doors had been opened, and while the large audience was gathering, the choir sang the following hymns: "There is a gate that stands ajar," "Oh think of the home over there," "'Tis the promise of God, full salvation to give," "Ring the bells of Heaven," "The Great Physician now is near," "Free from the law, oh happy condition."

When Messrs. Moody and Sankey took their places the former announced the twenty-fourth hymn, "Rejoice and be glad," requesting the audience to join in singing it, after which Mr. Moody invited his hearers to join in prayer, which was led by Rev. Dr. Dixon. The eighty-second hymn, "Only an armor-bearer, proudly I stand," was next sung by Mr. Sankey, who also read the portion of Scripture on which the hymn is based. In singing the hymn he accompanied himself on the cabinet organ, and the assemblage rising after the first verse joined in the chorus. A portion of the first chapter of the Book of Joshua was read by Mr. Moody, who then offered up prayer. After this, the ninety-sixth hymn "Nothing but leaves; the spirit grieves o'er years of wasted life" was sung, Mr. Sankey as before, reading the portion of scripture in which it has its foundation.

Mr. Moody then preached his sermon. He had selected, he said, for the subject of his discourse the two words, "courage" and "enthusiasm," which were essential qualifications for success in the Lord's service. God told Joshua four times to be of good courage and that no man could stand before Him, and they read that he was successful, and that no man was able to stand before Him. The frequent reiteration of the injunction showed its importance. He had yet to learn that God used those who looked upon the dark side, and that ever held their heads down like the bulrush. If they were to succeed they must be of good courage; and, if they only thought of Him who used them for His divine purposes, then would they have such courage given them. If they looked over the men who, in all times, had been successful in winning souls to Christ, they would see that they had all been men of this stamp. When Moses thought that the time had come for the deliverance of the captives he was not of good courage, and was not, therefore, fit for God's service. It took forty years to prepare him, but when God sent him he went forward boldly, for he knew that he was a vessel fit for the use of the Master. So with Elijah on Mount Carmel, who had defied the prophets until his eyes were turned from the Lord, when he feared the word of a woman and went and hid himself in a cave. He was then out of communion, and was not fit for God's service. That was the way with many Christians, but the moment the church of God waked and began to bring men's souls to Christ then the work began. When Peter charged home the murder of Christ upon the Jews he showed that boldness and courage which was needed, and yet that same Peter, when his eyes were not upon the Lord, trembled at the voice of a maid and denied his Master. He [Mr. Moody] remembered being greatly discouraged. He had had a barren Sabbath, and was greatly cast down. There came in a Sabbath-school teacher, who asked him if he had ever studied the life of Noah, and asked him, if he had not, to do so, for it had conferred a great blessing upon him. He did so, and the reflection came to him that in Noah there was a man who had never had a convert outside of his own family. He went down to the noon prayer-meeting, and there he found great cause for rejoicing. In one little town some 100 people had been converted, and the thought came to him that Noah was uncomplaining, through his lifetime had never had such cheer brought to him. Thenceforth he resolved that he would be of good courage. So he said to the Christians of New-York, "Let us be of good courage." They should expect good results, but, if they did not come at once, they should not, therefore, be discouraged. What was wanted was that Christians should come out and take their stand. Many seemed to like the idea of his asking Christians to arise. They were almost ashamed to acknowledge themselves.

Here Mr. Moody provoked the merriment of his hearers by narrating the story of an old woman who, in time of war, took up a poker to go out and do battle. She was asked what she could do with that poker, and her reply was that she could, at all events, let them know what side she was on. Such, he said, should be the conduct of Christians. They should let it be known what side they were on. There was a class of persons who were afraid of enthusiasm, but it was his conviction that a little enthusiasm would not hurt the Church at the present time. When business took a fresh start was there not, he asked, a good deal of enthusiasm in the streets of New-York? Concerning the revival of business or of politics no one complained—but a little fervor in the Church, a little enthusiasm, and then arose the cry of fanaticism. He did not want false excitement; God keep them from that; but when he heard a cry against zeal without knowledge, he should say that he much preferred it to knowledge without zeal. He was much cheered, he said, when at Princeton by the enthusiasm of some of the young, and, in illustrating the sort of enthusiasm which Christians needed, recalled a saying of Garibaldi: "If fifty Garibaldis are thrown into prison, let Rome be free." That was what they wanted in the cause of Christ. It was not theirs to consult their own ease and comfort; they had to lay their dignity aside if the work was to go on. They should be content to be hewers of wood and drawers of water, while the temple of the Lord was being erected. If they could get united and keep before them the word of God and his promises, one should chase one thousand, and two should put ten thousand to flight. He hoped the time would come when the whole band of Christians would carry the torch of salvation into every lane and alley of New-York. He did not believe there was any skeptic or drunkard who could not be reached if they went forward on their mission with the love of the Master in their hearts. There was, said the preacher, in further illustration of the enthusiasm which was required in the work of Christ, a story told in the ninth century of a young warrior who, with only some 500 men, advanced against a King who commanded an army of 30,000. The King, when he saw the scantiness of his array sent his messengers demanding his surrender, but the warrior in the presence of these messengers called a private soldier from the ranks and bade him plunge a dagger into his [the soldier's] breast, and the soldier obeyed. And then he called another, and at his bidding the second soldier jumped into a deep chasm, his death being the result of his obedience. And then he sent back word to the King that he had 500 such men, and that before evening, despite his 30,000 soldiers, he would have him tied with his dogs. Then the army of the king, when they saw that there were such men against them, were without courage and were easily defeated, and the boast of the warrior was fulfilled. Such were the men who were wanted in the cause of Christ. They knew that in the time of the war the Generals who acted on the defensive never succeeded, and were only successful when aggressive. So the time had come for the Church of God to be on the aggressive. There might be a red sea, but God could take them over it; there might be mountains, but he would lead them across them; but they must forget self and be ready to lay down their lives in the cause of the Master. Those who could not give a day, let them give an hour to this service, and those who could not give an hour, let them give five minutes, and if they could not give any time they could pray, which was far better than to stand off in a criticising spirit. In conclusion, he expressed a hope that God would send down his blessing on this City.

Prayer was then led by Mr. George H. Stuart, after which several hymns were sung. About two-thirds of the audience remained for the prayer-meeting, which followed the general exercises. In the course of this Mr. Stuart detailed some of his experiences of the working of the revival in Philadelphia. It was announced that a woman's meeting would be held after the meeting at noon to-day, and a young men's meeting after the evening exercises. A meeting for Christian workers will also be held at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning.

THE QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS.

The report of the Commissioners of Quarantine to the Legislature for the past year recites that the year has been unusually healthy, that the Quarantine establishment is in complete order, and advocates a further reduction in the cost to the State for its maintenance. They recommend that steps be taken to make it self-sustaining; that a salary, instead of fees, be given to the Health Officer; that the fees now given him be appropriated for the maintenance of the Quarantine establishment; that the Quarantine boats be prohibited from engaging in private enterprises; that unnecessary restrictions on domestic vessels be removed; that rates for fumigation be reduced; that vaccination rates be fixed by law; that all Quarantine officials and employes be prohibited, under severe penalties, from having any pecuniary interest in towage, lighterage, cooperage or stevedoring, and from receiving emoluments beyond salaries fixed by law; that the buildings of the Quarantine at Clifton be sold, with the exception of one residence, and the dock and the Quarantine Head-quarters be transferred to Hoffman Island, which was originally intended for the head-quarters, and that all but twelve acres of the forty-eight now used at Seguine's Point as a quarantine burial-ground be sold. The report closes as follows: "The Commissioners are confident that even if the Legislature should not see fit to adopt their recommendations to make Quarantine self-sustaining, but, on the contrary, should continue the Health Officer in the enjoyment of his large revenues, they will be enabled in the future to effect still greater reductions in expenses, and thus obviate the necessity for appropriations such as have been made heretofore."

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

The following is a copy of the memorial which is now being numerously signed by members of the Produce Exchange, protesting against the imposition of a tax on commercial reporters:

To the President and Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange:

GENTLEMEN: We, the members of the New-York Produce Exchange, protest against the action of the Board of Managers toward the representatives of the press, as per circular dated 2d December, 1875. We respectfully request that said circular be promptly withdrawn, and that the courtesies of this Exchange be extended to all properly accredited representatives of the press, as heretofore.

The above has been signed by all the leading merchants in the Exchange, and from the feeling which exists on the subject it is expected that the Board of Managers will promptly revoke their action.

At a meeting of the managers yesterday, a committee consisting of M. M. Caleb, L. J. N. Stark, I. H. Starin, E. W. Mascord, and J. M. Matthews was appointed to oppose a bill recently introduced into the Assembly to take away a portion of the space on the East River now reserved for canal boats. The law at present reserves from the east side of Pier No. 2 to the west side of Pier No. 10 for the use of the canal boats, and the new bill proposes to take away from the boats the space from the east side of Pier No. 2 to the west side of Pier No. 3, or two piers altogether. No reason is given in the bill for this alteration, but it is reported that the contemplated change is in the interests of the Union Ferry Company.

THE EFFECT OF THROWING A STONE.

James Kelly, while passing through Sullivan street, Brooklyn, in the neighborhood of Public School No. 30, on Tuesday afternoon, was attacked with snowballs by a crowd of boys belonging to the school. He picked up a stone and hurled it at the crowd, hitting a boy named Patrick Toorman, aged nine years, on the head, and knocking him senseless. The boy was removed to the Long Island College Hospital, where it was ascertained that his skull was fractured. Kelly was arrested and locked up for the night, and yesterday morning Justice Delmar held him in $1,000 bail to answer. He admits throwing the stone, but without any intention of injuring any one in particular.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 425; California, 83¼; Segregated Belcher, 85; Ophir, 56½; Chollar, 88; Savage, 23; Imperial, 9; Mexican, 16¼; Gould & Curry, 19½; Best & Belcher, 59½; Hale & Norcross, 57; Crown Point, 28½; Yellow Jacket, 98½; Empire, 6; Alpha, 23¾; Belcher, 32¾; Confidence, 20; Sierra Nevada, 23¼; Exchequer, 13; Overman, 66; Justice, 27½; Caledonia, 36.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE CENTRAL PARK SAVINGS BANK.

MEETING OF THE DEPOSITORS—THE MISFORTUNES OF THE BANK—ALLEGED FRAUDS BY THE OFFICERS.

A meeting of the depositors of the Central Park Savings Bank was held at Brevoort Hall, in East Fifty-fourth street, last evening, John Burlinson acted as Chairman. A report of the Executive Committee and Committee on Investigation was received and adopted. It appeared from this that the committee had in the early stages of its investigation asked seventeen of the Bank Trustees and the officers of the institution to meet it at the Astor House yesterday. Several of the Trustees, in answering the invitation, stated that they had never accepted the positions. Others stated that they had resigned their positions. The committee reported that, from the minute-books of the bank, they were unable to ascertain who were the Trustees. Statements were also made in regard to the construction of the bank building at Third avenue and Forty-eighth street. The lots cost $74,000. Thomas Geary, the President of the bank, obtained the contract for building the edifice, and by sub-letting made $4,300 without doing any work. The committee doubt whether any of this money was returned to the bank as stated. The total number of depositors was 993; amount of deposits, $40,800. The total liabilities are $77,388 and the assets are stated to be $66,650. There is no cash on hand, and the only cash item is an account book of the broken Manufacturers and Builders' Bank, which contains an account of $95. In case of a sale of the bank building—almost the only asset—the balance remaining would be less than sufficient to pay the depositors ten per cent. of their claims. At the time of the investigation into the bank's affairs, at the instance of the Banking Department of the State in November last, the committee believe there was a deficiency of $30,000. The Trustees and officers are charged with fraud and with conniving at fraud, and their prosecution is urged upon the Receiver. The committee states that at the Astor House meeting yesterday afternoon only three Trustees were present, these being Messrs. Thomas Geary, James Blessing, and John G. Cary. Geary and Blessing offered to pay their pro rata shares of the losses suffered by the depositors, which were owing to the wrongful acts of the Trustees. Cary, however, made no such proposition. The officers' proposition, however, were not regarded as of any consequence.

BUSINESS NOTES.

FAILURES IN THE COAL TRADE—EZRA B. ELY & CO., ELISHA A. PACKER, AND DANIEL PACKER SUSPEND OPERATIONS.

Braman & Hartwell, coal commission merchants, made an assignment yesterday to William D. Marvel.

Ezra B. Ely & Co. of No. 111 Broadway, who have done a very extensive business in the coal trade, failed yesterday. They declined to make any statement as to the amount of their assets or liabilities, further than that the latter were very large. Years ago they purchased a valuable mining property at Beaver Meadow, in Carbon County, Penn., in the Lehigh coal region. They began to develop its resources, and were well on with the work when the suspension of coal mining took place in January, 1875, which lasted for six months. They did not, however, suspend mining operations, but continued business, and expended a large amount of money in new works. They lost heavily, and this, with the shrinkage in values, crippled their resources very much. Mr. Ely said that a meeting of creditors would soon be held, when a detailed statement of their financial condition would be submitted.

Elisha A. Packer and Daniel Packer, coal commission merchants, doing business also at No. 111 Broadway, made an assignment to William B. Carter, of Philadelphia, and to Charles B. Platt and Frank T. Robinson, of this City. A week ago the firm believed they were in a sound financial condition, but on Friday last they learned that S. R. Smith & Co., coal merchants, of New-Haven, Conn., were in trouble, and they were informed that the New-Haven house would fail if they were not "carried" by them [Packer & Co.] Messrs. Smith & Co. owed them $61,000, and $26,000 to Braman & Hartwell, in whose firm they [Packer & Co.] were interested. They were, however, unable to carry Smith & Co. They believe, however, that the suspension will be only for a few days, as they think they are in a position to pay dollar for dollar, and if their creditors give them time to realize their assets they will be soon able to resume business.

OTHER FAILURES—BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.

Deforest Snyder has gone into bankruptcy, with liabilities amounting to over $20,000, which is principally held in Amsterdam, N. Y., and Tompkinsville, Staten Island. There are over forty creditors, among whom are the following: Emma L. Snyder, $5,000; Sophia Snyder, $4,000; estate of Calvin Forbes, $2,000; Maria Snyder, $1,800; Janette and Mary McVean, $1,400.

Mortimer D. Conklin, dealer in produce at No. 161 Chambers street, who recently made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to James H. Startup, has made arrangements for a compromise at thirty cents on the dollar cash, which has been accepted by the creditors, and he has resumed business. His liabilities are estimated at over $75,000.

A meeting of the creditors of Henry Schwarz, manufacturer of suits, at No. 306 Broadway, who made an assignment to Arnold Kalman, will be held at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 129 Fulton street, to-day, to choose an Assignee in bankruptcy. There are over 100 creditors whose claims amount to $110,000.

In the matter of the assignment of John D. Phillips, in which William K. Kitchen, Joseph Seligman, and Jacob Campbell were made Assignees, the latter was yesterday relieved from his trust on his own petition to Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers.

Charles C. Carpenter, manufacturer of skirts, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, which has been referred to Register Isaac Dayton, of No. 322 Broadway. Among the creditors are John L. Colby, $6,001 28; Moritz Cohn, Samuel Gallard, and the West Bradley and Cary Manufacturing Company, $4,141 78.

John H. Goldsmid assigned his property to Charles E. Hadden yesterday, and Henry Selling made an assignment to Moses Hatch.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE DIRECTORS.

The Board of Directors of the East River Bridge Company held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon at the office of the company, in Front street, near Fulton, Brooklyn. The following-named members of the board were present: Henry C. Murphy, President; Mayor Schroeder, Controller Powell, President of the Board of Public Works Slocum, Mr. William Marshall, Mr. Thomas Carroll, Park Commissioner James S. T. Stranahan, Mr. Francis B. Thurber, Mr. John Reilly, Mr. Lawrence Turnure, and Mr. James McLane. Mayor Wickham and Controller Green, of New-York, were absent. President Murphy occupied the chair.

A communication was received from Messrs. Noon & Madden, contractors for supplying granite for the New-York tower, requesting a certificate for the payment of $10,000 on account of stone furnished. The President was empowered to issue the certificate.

The Examining Committee reported that they had examined the books of the company from Oct. 1, 1875, to Jan. 1, 1876, and certified that they had found the accounts correct. The total amount of money received to date is $5,961,597 69, and the disbursements were $5,962,407 52. The company has overdrawn its account in the Atlantic State Bank $1,199 32. The total liabilities of the company, including contract certificates of indebtedness and interest to Jan. 10, 1876, amount to $543,111 32, and the amount of cash on hand is $339 49. The report was accepted. President Murphy made a brief address, in which he urged the early and vigorous prosecution of the work on the bridge. It is high time, urged Mr. Murphy, that the company should proceed with the work with energy.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Thurber, of New-York, empowering the officers of the company to ascertain what steps would be taken to secure the payment by the cities of New-York and Brooklyn of the amount due by them under the call of June 9, 1875, was adopted.

A resolution was then adopted, to "make a further requisition on the City of Brooklyn for $1,000,000, and on the City of New-York for $500,000, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of May 4, 1875, payable March 1, 1876." The regular meetings of the board were then changed, on motion of Mr. Stranahan, from the first to the second Monday in each month, after which the board adjourned. The contract for the wire to build the temporary structure will be let during the coming month. The tower and anchorage on the New-York side will be completed early in the Summer, and the temporary bridge which is to unite the two cities will be then begun.

THE ANTI-TAMMANY DEMOCRACY.

The Committee on Contested Seats appointed by the Anti-Tammany General Committee for 1876 at its last meeting, met yesterday at Irving Hall, ex-Judge Joseph Koch presiding, and William P. Mitchell officiating as Secretary. Contesting delegates from the Fifth, Eighth, and Fifteenth Assembly Districts were present, and their claims for admission to the General Committee were strenuously urged. A decision on the election contest in the Fifth Assembly District, between the delegates headed by Isaac Robinson, who is supported by ex-Senator Norton, and the delegates headed by David S. Paige, who is supported by Gershon Cohen, was postponed until next Wednesday, a committee being appointed to settle the controversy. The contest in the Eighth District, between Henry R. Roome and George P. Hayes, was settled by the admission of the delegation headed by the latter, and in the Fifteenth District, where there was a contest between a delegation headed by ex-Alderman John Hardy and ex-Alderman Robert Powers, it was decided by the admission of the Hardy delegation. In the Ninth District, as has been reported, the delegation headed by Alexander Davidson, which contested with that headed by Charles A. Blauvelt, was admitted last week.

MR. BOWEN AGAIN SUMMONED.

HE IS ASKED BY THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE TO PRODUCE HIS EVIDENCE.

Rev. Mr. Halliday, Clerk of the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church, yesterday morning served the following letter upon Mr. Henry C. Bowen at his residence, No. 90 Willow street, Brooklyn. It is the letter which was prepared by the Examining Committee at its session on Tuesday evening, held for the purpose of allowing Mr. Bowen to appear and substantiate his charges against Henry Ward Beecher, the substance of which letter was published in THE TIMES yesterday morning:

> BROOKLYN, Feb. 8, 1876.
>
> *Henry C. Bowen, Esq.:*
>
> SIR: The Examining Committee have instructed me to say, in reply to your letter received this evening, that the grievance complained of by Mr. White is, that you have sought, sometimes by open innuendo and sometimes by pregnant silence, to make the public believe that you are in possession of facts affecting the character of the Pastor of this church, and that upon application being duly made to you by brethren who were entitled to know the truth, you have failed to satisfy them, either by stating any facts or by denying their existence. Whether such were or were not the facts prior to the issue of your letter of the 4th inst., the committee are clearly of opinion that this grievance now exists in the most aggravated form. You were invited to listen to Mr. White's statement, and to reply to his complaint. Under the cloak of that invitation you wrote and published a letter in which, without pretending to have personal knowledge, you made infamous allegations and insinuations against your Pastor. In that letter you stated that you were "now ready to testify to the essential facts before any proper tribunal."
>
> The committee being itself the proper tribunal constituted for that purpose by rules of the church which you helped to found, summoned you to appear this evening thus to testify before it. In answer to that summons you have refused to appear, and have sent a written communication which the committee consider uncandid and evasive.
>
> The committee again call upon you to appear before them to testify to the facts, as you volunteered to do, and in case of your persistent refusal, they will deem you to be the sole author of the calumnies which you published, and will report your case to the Church for such action as may be wise and just.
>
> They therefore direct me to summon you again to appear before them, at No. 58 Willow street, on Thursday evening, Feb. 10, at 7:30 o'clock, then and there to produce any evidence in your possession tending to throw light upon the character of the Pastor, and to state without reserve any facts within your knowledge upon that subject, and further, to answer such questions as may be properly propounded to you.
>
> (Signed) S. B. HALLIDAY,
> Clerk Examining Committee of Plymouth Church.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

TRIBUTES TO SENATOR CONKLING IN TWO ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

The Twenty-first Assembly District Republican Association held its regular monthly meeting at Lincoln Hall, corner of Third avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth street, on Tuesday evening. Capt. James M. Thomson introduced the following resolutions, which were adopted with much enthusiasm:

Whereas, The Republican Party, to which our nation owes its existence, will soon be called upon to place in nomination its standard-bearer for the coming Presidential campaign; therefore,

Resolved, That, as citizens of the State of New-York, we should deem it our highest honor and privilege to confer the Presidential chair upon Hon. Roscoe Conkling, the noblest Roman of the Senate, and the acknowledged champion of the Republican Party; a gentleman whose eloquence and personal accomplishments would dignify the station, while his solid judgment, public experience, steadiness of purpose, and political experience are invulnerable.

Resolved, That the Republican Party has in Senator Conkling a most uncompromising and steady defender, and we pledge to him our hearty support, confident that the nation in its gratitude will honor itself by electing him to be the next President of these United States.

The Lincoln Club, a political organization in the Seventh Assembly District, raised a banner last evening over the roadway opposite their club-house on University place. The banner is a large American flag with the following sentence attached to it: "The Lincoln Club's Choice for President of the United States—Hon. Roscoe Conkling." The first business of the meeting, inside the club-house, was the adoption of the following resolution:

Whereas, Hon. Roscoe Conkling, the able leader of the Republican Party, the great statesman and matchless orator, the devoted patriot and unflinching champion of human rights, of spotless character, unchanging devotion to the Republican Party and its principles from its very formation; and

Whereas, His record as United States Senator from this State has been one of which the Empire State is justly proud; therefore,

Resolved, That the Lincoln Club of the Seventh Assembly District do most earnestly call upon our representatives to support him in the National Convention at Cincinnati as their choice for the office of President of the United States, and that we, as citizens of this district, will support him loyally.

THE NATIONAL TROTTING ASSOCIATION.

Sixty-five out of the 163 trotting associations belonging to the National Trotting Association were represented in the biennial convention, which was opened yesterday afternoon at the Everett House. Among them were associations in New-York, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Kentucky, New-Brunswick, Ontario, Rhode Island, Iowa, New-Jersey, Delaware, Vermont, California, and the District of Columbia.

Mr. T. J. Vail, Secretary of the National Association, called the meeting to order, and said that as Hon. Amasa Sprague, the President, was necessarily absent, Hon. C. W. Hutchinson, of Utica, the First Vice President, would take the chair. Mr. Hutchinson made a short address, congratulating the association on its standing and prosperity. He said the value of the courses owned by the various associations was not less than $5,000,000, while the value of the horses entered in a single year was $15,000,000. The Secretary then read a communication from President Sprague, in which he spoke of the great progress made by the association since its founding six years ago. He apologized for his non-attendance, and resigned his official position, prophesying a brilliant future for the association. The report of the Secretary and Treasurer was then presented, from which it appeared that the balance on hand at the beginning of 1876 was $2,212 59. On motion of Mr. G. W. Howe, the following committees were then appointed: On the Report of the Secretary and Treasurer—Messrs. George J. Whitney, Rochester; J. B. Butterworth, Philadelphia; George W. Oakley, Brooklyn; F. H. Atkinson, Elmira; S. A. Cooke, Jr., Rhode Island. Committee on Rules—Messrs. C. J. Hamlin, Buffalo, N. Y.; Thomas J. Vail, Hartford, Conn.; L. D. Powers, Springfield, Mass.; Alden Goldsmith, Goshen, N. Y.; Ward Frazier, Illinois; M. S. Robison, Iowa; Joshua Tuthill, Saginaw, Mich.; F. P. Hill, Washington, D. C.; Benjamin G. Bruce, Lexington, Ky.; George M. Reeder, Pennsylvania; Samuel Briggs, Cleveland, Ohio; Major Thomas Morton, Goshen, N. Y.; Edwin Thorne, Millbrook, N. Y. Committee on Nominations—Messrs. James Grant, Davenport, Iowa; George W. Howe, Cincinnati, Ohio; Burdett Loomis, Hartford, Conn.; Morgan L. Mott, New-York; H. M. Whitehead, New-York; Capt. George M. Stone, Ohio; A. F. Britton, District of Columbia; Capt. Isaiah Rynders, New-Jersey; H. M. Phillips, Springfield, Mass. A request was then preferred, in behalf of a large meeting of turfmen held in Chicago on Jan. 27, that an inferior tribunal be established for certain of the Western States, to settle matters in dispute. After a short discussion the matter was referred to a committee, and the convention adjourned, to meet to-day at 12 o'clock.

THE RICHMOND COUNTY ELECTION.

The election for county and town officers which was held in Richmond County on Tuesday did not result in all instances as the prophets had predicted. The Republicans carried a majority of the towns and elected three out of five Supervisors. This victory is due to the foresight of the leaders, who insisted upon the nomination of good men whose reputations were unsullied and whose record was clear. In the two towns of Castleton and Southfield, where the Democrats succeeded in electing their candidates, both men were well known and had the respect of both parties. The Temperance question, which entered largely into the spirit of the contest, is no nearer settlement than before, and the sale of liquor is likely to continue as freely as ever. The following is a list of the principal town and county officers nominated, with the result of the vote for each candidate:

NORTHFIELD.

Supervisor—Abraham C. Hillyer, Republican, 361; Richard La Tourette, Democrat, 443.
Town Clerk—Henry Simonson, 566; Samuel Houseman, 333.
Excise Commissioner (Long Term)—Henry C. Decker, 452; James Thompson, 380.
Excise Commissioner (Short Term)—H. C. Smith, 445; Isaac Kruser, 380.

WESTFIELD.

Supervisor—Henry H. Seguine, Republican, 526; James S. Guyon, Democrat, 419.
Town Clerk—Stephen J. Laforge, 485; B. P. Wynant, 463.
Excise Commissioner—Phil Bennem, 484; James M. Manee, 480.

SOUTHFIELD.

Supervisor—William Corry, Democrat, 546.
Town Clerk—Michael Whelihen, 395; William Finley, 162.
Excise Commissioner—John Morris, Jr., 287; William Gallagher, 257.

CASTLETON.

Supervisor—Richard Christopher, Democrat, 865; H. L. Horton, Republican, 844.
Excise Commissioner—Albert Woodruff, 946; Eugene Du Bois, 692.

MIDDLETOWN.

Supervisor—Frederick Diederick, Republican, 590; Theodore Frean, Democrat, 580.
Town Clerk—John J. Maguire, 718; Henry Schaffer, 414.
Excise Commissioner—Charles H. Sieman, 529; Isaac Van Buskirk, 498.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Order of Elks has its ninth annual ball this evening, at Irving Hall.

The notorious pickpocket James Johnson was arrested and locked up in Police Head-quarters last night.

The steam-ship Parthia for Europe, via Queenstown, took out yesterday 35,100 letters and 39 bags of papers.

Nineteen hundred cigars and a quantity of cigarettes were seized yesterday on board the Columbus, from Havana, and removed to the seizure room at the Custom-house.

The order assigning Mr. M. H. Hale as Special Agent of the Treasury in this City has been revoked, and Col. Frank E. Howe has been reinstated in his old position.

While Minroth Miller, aged thirty-one, of Lawrence street, near Tenth avenue, was tearing down an old brewery wall yesterday, a portion of it fell on him and broke his leg.

Amelia Carpenter, aged thirteen years, of No. 37 Broome street, was accidentally shot in the head and badly wounded last night by a boy named Stephen Graver, who was arrested.

Capt. McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, last night raided on the disorderly houses Nos. 517 Broome street, 148 Thompson, and 102 Greene street, and arrested a number of inmates, who will be arraigned at the Washington Place Police Court to-day.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday afternoon, the resignation of Police Surgeon Kenneth A. McLellan was accepted, and Dr. James W. G. Clements appointed in his place. George B. Morton was appointed Clerk to the Committee on Rules and Discipline.

At the annual election of officers of the Memorial Committee Grand Army of the Republic, the following officers were elected: A. W. Sheldon, Chairman; John R. Shields and James S. Fraser, Vice Chairmen; William O. Poole and B. F. Finley, Secretaries, and Gen. J. C. Pinckney, Treasurer. The next meeting of the Committee will be held on March 1.

The property and franchises of the Central Underground Railway Company were sold yesterday to Origen Vandenburgh, the plaintiff in the foreclosure suit against the company. The decree of foreclosure conveys to the purchaser the right of way granted to the company, which was for a term of 100 years from the time the grant was made.

A female child was found abandoned in the yard of the Macdougal Street Church last evening, and taken to the Eighth Precinct Station, from which it was brought to the Central Office and given into the care of Matron Webb. Attached to the clothing of the child was the following note: "I am sorry to have to do it, but I am a poor young woman and have no way to support it, so I thought it was better than to destroy it. Its name is Sara Elizabeth Hedden, two weeks old."

BROOKLYN.

The Grand Jury of the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday found an indictment against Andreas Fuchs of murder in the first degree, for the killing of William W. Simmons.

The Brooklyn Board of City Works have authorized proposals to be advertised for to light the city, or any part of it, with oil or any other substance, under the resolution offered in the Board of Aldermen by Alderman Fisher. The board will also to-day begin the enforcement of the resolution passed in the Board of Aldermen in regard to cutting off all the churches of the city from the public gas-mains.

A young girl was found by an officer on Tuesday evening sitting on a stoop in Butler street, crying bitterly. She was found to be under the influence of liquor, and was taken to the station-house, where she attempted to swallow the contents of a small package which she took from her pocket, and which proved to be Paris green. The girl, who gave her name as Mary Donohue, but who refused to give her residence, said she had been in trouble, and did not care to live any longer. Justice Delmar to-day sent her to the House of the Good Shepherd.

The Brooklyn Board of Health, consisting of Dr. Otterson, Alderman French, and Commissioner Briggs, had a meeting yesterday afternoon to hear remonstrances against a resolution recently passed declaring the slaughter-house on Hudson avenue a nuisance, detrimental to health, and ordering it to be closed. Gen. Philip S. Crooke represented the property-owners, and submitted in writing an argument against closing the slaughter-house. It was finally concluded to postpone further consideration of the subject until 12 o'clock on Thursday, in the Common Council Chamber.

LONG ISLAND.

The investigation of the alleged abuses in the management of the Queens County Poor-house on Barnum Island was proceeded with yesterday at Hempstead by the Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors. The committee will hold one more session.

STATEN ISLAND.

The fox chased a fortnight since by some Port Richmond hunters is still at large, and is making sad havoc among the poultry on the Poor Farm.

Over fifty-four of the residents of the village of New-Brighton have signed a card to the Gas Company complaining of the high price of gas, and refusing to use any if the prices are not reduced.

The grocery store of Siemer & Lange, at Stapleton, was robbed of goods to the amount of $50 on Monday. The firm are in the habit of secreting their money, consequently, the thieves did not make as large a capture as they expected.

NEW-JERSEY.

Chancellor Runyon has appointed Martin E. Dennis Receiver of the Newark and Clinton Railway Company.

On Monday next Judge Reed will hold an adjourned session of the Cumberland County Court, for the purpose of inquiring into the mental condition of Charles K. Landis, and deciding whether he is a fit subject to be at large.

Justice Joseph Warren, of Jersey City, issued a warrant yesterday for the arrest of Frederick Hurleman, on a charge of stealing $45 25 and a gold watch from John Bower, of No. 22 Essex street. Hurleman was out of work and starving, and Bower took him into his house and gave him food and lodging, which kindness he repaid by robbing his benefactor.

Trouble has arisen between Rev. B. C. Magie, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Dover, and some of his congregation, and last Sunday the Pastor made some remarks from the pulpit at which some of the Deacons and Trustees took umbrage, as they considered them a public censure of their conduct. Mr. Magie called a meeting of the church for the purpose of uniting with him in a request to the Presbytery to dissolve his pastoral relations. The motion that the request be made was defeated by a vote of 66 against 47.

The trial of Mary Ganley for the murder of her husband, which has occupied the attention of the Monmouth County Court of Oyer and Terminer, in session at Freehold for the last ten days, was concluded yesterday morning. The case was given to the jury at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon, and they remained out until 10 o'clock yesterday morning when they returned with a verdict of murder in the second degree. Judge Scudder immediately ordered the prisoner brought into court, and sentenced her to fifteen years' imprisonment in State Prison.

AN IMPORTANT RAILROAD MOVEMENT.

Arrangements were completed yesterday for running a new line of express trains between Boston, Philadelphia, and Washington without change of cars, to go into effect on or about April 3. The morning express will leave Boston at 9 o'clock, and reach Philadelphia at 9 P. M. The evening express will leave Boston at 9 o'clock and reach Philadelphia about 8 o'clock the following morning. The trains will leave Boston via the New-York and New-England Railroad—formerly known as the Boston, Hartford and Erie—and connect with the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad at Willimantic; thence by the latter road to Hartford; thence by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad to New-Rochelle; thence by the Harlem River Branch of the New-Haven Railroad to the Harlem River, thence by the steamer Maryland—which is provided with tracks for the accommodation of trains—down the Harlem and East Rivers, around the Battery and across the North River to the depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Jersey City, thence by the Pennsylvania Railroad to Philadelphia and Washington. The running time between Boston and Philadelphia will be between eleven and twelve hours, without change of cars, while the delays, inconveniences, and extortions on the part of cabmen, to which passengers are subjected while on their way from the Grand Central Depot to Jersey City with their baggage, will be entirely obviated on the new route. Passengers will be ticketed and their baggage checked through between Boston and Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Washington. Each train will have its Pullman drawing-room or sleeping cars for those who may desire such accommodations. The trip of the steamer Maryland between the Harlem River and Jersey City will occupy about forty-five minutes, and on the upper deck there will be a first-class restaurant. Cars are now being built expressly to run through on the new route. They will be the first passenger coaches ever run between New-England and Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9.—Cattle—The market has been moderately active during the past week for tops, but quiet and a shade easier for others; sales of the very best at 5⅞c.@6½c.; first quality at 4¾c.@5⅜c.; medium or good fair quality at 3½c.@4½c.; ordinary thin Steers, Oxen, and Cows, 3c.@3½c., most of the sales at 4c.@5c.; receipts, 1,721 head; sales, 339 head. Hogs have been scarce and ½c. higher, but dull; range of prices, 10c.@11c.; receipts, 4,800 head. Sheep have been more active and a shade higher; range of prices, 4½c.@7c.; receipts, 2,347 head.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 9.—Printing Cloths a shade easier; best standard and extra 64x64 quoted at 4⅛c., 30 days, with a dull demand.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY

Was made when DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR was invented. For burns, piles, sores, and cuts it is acknowledged to have no equal. 25c. per box.—*Advertisement.*

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.—Promptly, radically, and permanently cured, by *Winchester's Hypophosphite of Lime and Soda*. Established 18 years. $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, No. 38 John st., New-York. *Sold by Druggists.—Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Parthia, for Liverpool.—Edmund Barnard, F. B. Blekley, M. Breakenridge, Caunto Bulves and son, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Carrington, Miss Carrington, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Cate, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Cook, James Curley, C. P. Dotter, Capt. Dunn, W. J. Gage, Jacques Hartog, Mr. and Mrs. William Hilton, W. Hussey, Mrs. J. Beekman James and infant, W. H. Knight, C. Mahon, Rev. John McGoldrick, Mrs. Stuart Monro, John Murphy, George Murray, E. J. Price, Mrs. Stuverkropd, Miss Smith.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Acapulco, from Aspinwall.—From San Francisco—W. S. Bartlett, Miss J. C. Williams, W. F. Brown, Mrs. Scoffey and daughter, Mr. Blunne, wife, and child, R. H. Burkett, Frederick Williams, James McLean, W. W. Craig, D. W. Hyde, Mrs. L. P. Heay, Capt. Coye and wife, Capt. Harris, wife, and two children, E. J. Harrington. From the Isthmus—F. M. Person, G. S. Sewell, Mrs. Maher, H. P. Tobias, Lieut. T. A. Miller, Capt. E. P. Muker, Mrs. Kenney, P. M. Eder, D. Acros, W. Leelago, George Gushwan, Richard Law, Patrick Cahill, P. Yglaisia, G. F. Parsons, D. W. Burroughs, G. W. Davis, Capt. Rood, C. H. Watrous, Jr.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—Mrs. Booth and child, Mrs. Curtis, E. Seward, John King, P. McCune, J. Reilly, Joseph McGee, J. Green, H. Cubbage, James Powers, P. Murphy, J. M. Cohen, P. Hobert, L. Monock.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:00 | Sun sets....5:29 | Moon rises..6:47

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:11 | Gov. Island..9:00 | Hell Gate..10:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Canadian, (Br.,) Miller, Glasgow, Scotland, Henderson Bros.; Ellen S. Terry, Wallace, Newbern, N. C., Josiah J. White; Parthia, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool, Eng., C. G. Francklyn; Gulf Stream, Morton, Charleston, S. C., Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hurd.

Barks Constantia, (Norw.,) Tallaksen, Liverpool, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; Svenn, (Swed.,) Schultz, Cape Town, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; Idaho, Richardson, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourne; Dora, (Br.,) Kidd, St. Johns, N. F., Bowering & Archibald; Falken, (Norw.,) Christensen, Vianna, Portugal, Bockmann, Oerlein & Co.; Evening Star, (Br.,) Chick, St. Jago de Cuba, Waydell & Co.

Brig Don Jacinto, Kelly, Havana, Cuba, J. E. Ward & Co.

Schrs. E. & L. Cordery, Higby, Richmond, Va., Slaght & Petty; B. J. Willard, Woodbury, Trinidad de Cuba, J. H. Winchester & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Acapulco, Gray, Aspinwall Jan. 31, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co. Feb. 5, exchanged signals with river-boat Francis Elma, at anchor at Castle Island; same day, passed steam-ship Colon, bound for Aspinwall, 25 miles N. of Crooked Island; Feb. 6, lat. 26, lon. 74 10, passed steam-ship Claribel, bound N.; same day, lat. 28 30, lon. 74 10, steam-ship Andes, bound S.; 7th, lat. 31 50, lon. 74 24, signaled an Austrian bark, from New-Orleans, for London.

Steam-ship City of Dallas, Hines, Fernandina Feb. 2, and Port Royal 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Panther, Mills, Wilmington Feb. 5, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steam-ship Eleonora, Johnson, Portland.

Ship Knowsley Hall, (of Liverpool,) Jackson, Calcutta Oct. 6, with mdse. to A. A. Low & Bros.—vessel to Bowring & Archibald. Crossed equator in Indian Ocean Oct. 30, in lon. 88 E.; passed Cape of Good Hope Dec. 16, St. Helena 28th, and crossed the equator in Atlantic Jan. 12, in lon. 30 W.; had extremely light winds down the Bay of Bengal and light S. E. trades in Atlantic; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras with fine weather and high glass.

Bark Consiglio, (Ital.,) Consigliere, Gloucester 35 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Alice, (of Gibraltar,) Vives, Palermo 59 ds., with fruit and sulphur to H. E. Sprague. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 20. Jan. 31, lat. 34, lon. 69, in a gale from W. N. W. lasting 32 hours, lost and split sails.

Brig John Boyd, (of Halifax,) North, Milk River, Jamaica, 17 ds., with logwood to A. H. Solomon—vessel to G. H. Brower. Has had strong N. W. and westerly gales the entire passage.

Brig Dos Hermanos, (Mex.,) Aberstiery, Vera Cruz 30 ds., with wood to W. Wick & Co.—vessel to M. Echeveria & Co.

Brig Oliver Cutts, (of Turk's Island,) Jones, Minganne 11 ds., with logwood to R. Murray, Jr.

Schr. Fred Jackson, (of Portland,) Pettengill, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar to Goesler & Co.—vessel to Marcus Hunter & Co. Feb. 2, off Cape Hatteras, had a hurricane from W. lasting 20 hours.

Schr. Ada K. Danon, (of Gloucester, new, 75 tons,) Cunningham, Fortune Bay, N. F., 13 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. James Marsh, Haley, New-Haven.

Schr. Benjamin English, Baker, Stonington.

Schr. Favorite, Hall, Newport.

Schr. Sallie Mair, Powell, Richmond, for Boston.

Schr. William Tice, Tice, Wilmington, Del.

WIND—Sunset, light W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Parthia, for Liverpool; Cornwall, for Bristol; Gulf Stream, for Hayti; South Carolina, for Charleston.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, Feb. 7.—Arr. bark Daring, Branscomb, Portland; brigs Loch Lomond, Barker, New-York; Charlotte Buck, Smith, do.; schrs. Donna Anna, Wheeler, Wilmington, N. C.; Maggie J. Lawrence, Haley, Philadelphia; S. P. Brown, Tinker, Newport, R. I.; North America, (Br.,) Lingan, C. B.

7th.—Sld. brigs Faustina, Connauton, N. of Hatteras; Lizzie Zittiosen, Wilkinson, do.; schrs. Jennie B. Gilkey, Gilkey, do.; F. R. Baird, Mayhew, do.; E. Chambers, (Br.,) Reed, do.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.—Sld. previous, ship Radiant, Howard, New-York.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 8.—Arr. brig Comrade, (Br.,) Jamaica.

8th.—Sld. steamers Moravian, (Br.,) Graham, Liverpool; Bermuda, (Br.,) Cleaver, Portland; brigs Sappho, (Br.,) Brinkman, Demerara; Kenneth, (Br.,) Doegan, Kingston, Jam.

9th.—Arr. steamer Austrian, (Br.,) Ritchie, Liverpool, for Baltimore.

HAVANA, Feb. 8.—Arr. steamer Gussie, Stowe, Indianola; brig Don Quixote, Munroe, Newcastle, G. B.; schrs. John Hughes, New-York; River Queen, Pascagoula, Miss.

Sld. brig Progresso, (Span.,) Oliver, St. Mary's, Ga.

Feb. 9.—Arr. steamer Crescent City, from New-York Feb. 3.

MATANZAS, Feb. 7.—Arr. bark Norina, Nichols, Portland; brigs Mattie B. Russell, do.; R. D. Sheldon, Hayes, New-York; schrs. Addie Jordan, Leavitt, Baltimore; Pampero, (Br.,) Branscomb, St. John, N. B.

SAGUA, Feb. 6.—Sld. bark Jose E. Mora, Carlisle, New-York; brigs Hyperion, Clark, do.; G. D. Geary, Conklin, do.; schrs. Maggie Ellen, Walls, Philadelphia; Mary E. Thompson, Gilkey, do.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 8.—Cld. schr. George Calhoun, New-York.

SINGAPORE, Feb. 5.—Sld. bark Peter, (Ger.,) Boston.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Sld. Lusignano, Il Leone, Misto N.; Maria, Capt. Wallis; Unicorn, Olga E. Bellestad, Dagny, Padre, J. P. Wheeler, Lucinda, W. E. Heard, Countess of Dufferin, Harvester, Freden, Salome, Christel, from Gutenberg; Storkers, Otto, Constance, La Gloire, Scioto, Lewis L. Squires, frigate Bird.

Arr. out on the Jan. 14, R. W. Wood.

Arr. out on the 3d inst., Gloria de Lloret.

Arr. out on the 7th inst., Vesa.

Arr. out on the 8th inst., Heinrich Von Schroeder, the latter at Dundee, Walter D. Wallet, Castalia, Raffaele, Ligure.

Arr. out on the 9th inst., Susan M. Dudman, off Dungeness, Flora, Iona, Maria C., Agder.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 9.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship America, Capt. De Limen, from New-York Jan. 29, arr. here this afternoon on the way to Bremen.

ANTWERP, Feb. 9.—Sld. steam-ship C. F. Funch, (Belg.,) Knudsen, New-York.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

EQUITABLE

Life Assurance Society

OF THE UNITED STATES,

NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

For the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1875.

Net assets, Jan. 1, 1875		$34,735,034 74
INCOME.		
Premiums	$7,999,991 39	
Interest and rents	1,571,894 69—	9,571,886 08
Total		$34,306,920 82
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Claims by death and matured endowments	$2,356,211 98	
Dividends, surrender values, and annuities	2,978,799 69	
Dividend on capital	7,000 00	
State, County, and City taxes	56,421 95	
Commissions	404,372 34	
Expenses	826,483 99—	$6,629,289 95
Net assets, Dec. 31, 1875		$27,677,630 87
ASSETS.		
Bonds and mortgages	$17,085,951 88	
Real estate in New-York and Boston and purchased under foreclosure	5,030,484 55	
United States stocks and stocks authorized by the laws of the State of New-York	4,332,442 96	
State stocks	31,300 00	
Loans secured by United States and State and Municipal bonds	54,320 00	
Commuted commissions	37,082 18	
Cash on hand, in banks, and other depositaries on interest	868,639 51	
Balance of agents' accounts	237,409 79—	$27,677,630 87
Market value of stocks over cost value	212,698 12	
Interest and rents due and accrued	250,975 71	
Premiums due and in transit	185,209 00	
Deferred premiums	712,576 00—	1,361,458 83
Total assets, Dec. 31, 1875		$29,039,089 70
Total liabilities, including reserve for reinsurance of existing policies		24,523,170 28
Total surplus to policy-holders		$4,515,919 42
New business in 1875, 8,583 policies assuring		$30,538,017
Outstanding risks		178,632,686

From the undivided surplus of $4,515,919 42 the society has declared a reversionary dividend, available on settlement of next annual premium, to participating policies, proportionate to their contribution to surplus.

The cash value of such reversion may be used in settlement of premium if the policy-holder so elect.

The valuation of the policies outstanding has been made on the American Experience Table, according to the legal standard of the State of New-York.

GEO. W. PHILLIPS, } Actuaries.
J. G. VAN CISE, }

We, the undersigned, have personally examined in detail the assets, accounts and business of the society, and compared the result with the foregoing statement, which we hereby certify to be correct.

BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
HENRY S. TERBELL,
PARKER HANDY,
THOMAS A. CUMMINS,
} Special Committee of the Board of Directors, appointed Oct 27, 1875, to examine the assets and accounts at the close of the year.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HENRY B. HYDE.
GEORGE T. ADEE.
GEORGE D. MORGAN.
WILLIAM G. LAMBERT.
HENRY A. HURLBUT.
HENRY G. MARQUAND.
JAMES LOW.
JOHN AUCHINCLOSS.
HENRY F. SPAULDING.
JAMES W. ALEXANDER.
HENRY S. TERBELL.
CHARLES J. MARTIN.
THOMAS S. YOUNG.
THOMAS A. CUMMINS.
ROBERT BLISS.
WILLIAM H. FOGG.
DANIEL D. LORD.
JAMES M. HALSTED.
HORACE PORTER.
SIMEON FITCH.
ED. W. LAMBERT, M. D.
BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH.
ALANSON TRASK.
JOHN T. MOORE.
PARKER HANDY.
JOHN SLOANE.
JOHN A. STEWART.
JOHN D. JONES.
HENRY M. ALEXANDER.
BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON.
ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY.
WILLIAM WALKER.
HENRY DAY.
JOSEPH SELIGMAN.
BENJAMIN E. BATES.
ASHBEL GREEN.
WAYMAN CROW.
STEPHEN H. PHILLIPS.
THOMAS A. BIDDLE.
THEODORE CUYLER.
CYRUS W. FIELD.
GEORGE H. STUART.
JOHN J. DONALDSON.
GEORGE G. KELLOGG.
SAMUEL W. TORREY.
SAMUEL HOLMES.
J. F. NAVARRO.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, JR.
JOHN J. M'COOK.
THEODORE WESTON.
ALEXANDER P. IRVIN.
D. HENRY SMITH.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.
JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Vice President.
SAMUEL BORROWE, Secretary.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Ass't Secretary.
EDWARD W. LAMBERT, M. D., } Physicians
ALFRED LAMBERT, M. D., }

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

New-York Life Insurance Co.

OFFICE,

Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,

JAN. 1, 1876.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1875 - - -		$27,145,777 51
REVENUE ACCOUNT.		
Premiums and annuities	$6,069,002 81	
Interest received and accrued	1,870,658 34—	$7,939,661 15
		$35,085,438 66
Disbursement Account.		
Losses by death	$1,524,814 83	
Dividends and returned premiums on canceled polices	2,481,696 90	
Life annuities, matured endowments, and reinsurances	182,489 88	
Commissions, brokerages, and agency expenses	361,918 06	
Advertising and physician's fees	87,591 26	
Taxes, office and law expenses, salaries, printing, &c.	280,114 08—	$4,918,535 97
		$30,166,902 69
ASSETS.		
Cash in Trust Company, in bank, and on hand	$1,768,291 28	
Invested in United States, New-York City, and other stocks (market value, $7,633,244)	7,154,191 65	
Real estate	1,820,340 53	
Bonds and mortgages (secured by real estate valued at more than double the amount loaned, buildings thereon insured for $15,717,000, and the policies assigned to the company as additional collateral security)	17,685,597 54	
Loans on existing policies (the reserve held by the company on these policies amounts to $4,090,586)	855,728 89	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums on existing policies, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1876	463,269 64	
Premiums on existing policies in course of transmission and collection (estimated reserve on these policies $320,000, included in liabilities)	106,341 54	
Agents' balances	27,111 47	
Accrued interest to Jan. 1, 1876, on investments	257,130 86—	30,166,902 69
Excess of market value of securities over cost		$479,052 95
Cash Assets Jan. 1, 1876,		$30,645,955 64
Appropriated as follows:		
Adjusted losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1876	$303,165 00	
Reported losses awaiting proof, &c.	144,593 63	
Reserved for reinsurance on existing policies; participating insurance at four per cent. Carlisle net premium; nonparticipating at five per cent. Carlisle net premium	27,390,396 4[illegible]	
Reserved for contingent liability to Tontine Dividend Fund over and above a four per cent. reserve on existing policies of that class	308,138 81—	28,146,298 91
Divisible Surplus		$2,499,656 73

From the undivided surplus of $2,499,656 73 the Board of Trustees has declared a Reversionary Dividend, available on settlement of next annual premium to participating policies proportionate to their contributions to surplus. The cash value of such reversion may be used in settlement if the policy holders so elect.

DURING THE YEAR, 7,029 POLICIES HAVE BEEN ISSUED, INSURING $21,964,190.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,
DAVID DOWS,
ISAAC C. KENDALL,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
JOHN MAIRS,
WM. H. APPLETON,
ROBERT B. COLLINS,
WILLIAM BARTON,
LOOMIS L. WHITE.
WILLIAM A. BOOTH,
H. B. CLAFLIN,
J. F. SEYMOUR,
C. R. BOGERT, M. D.,
GEORGE A. OSGOOD,
HENRY BOWERS,
SANDFORD COBB,
EDWIN MARTIN,
JOHN M. FURMAN,
WILLIAM H. BEERS.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS,
Vice President and Actuary.

THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.
D. O'DELL, Superintendent of Agencies.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., } Medical Examiners.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., }
CHARLES WRIGHT, M. D., Assistant Medical Examiner.